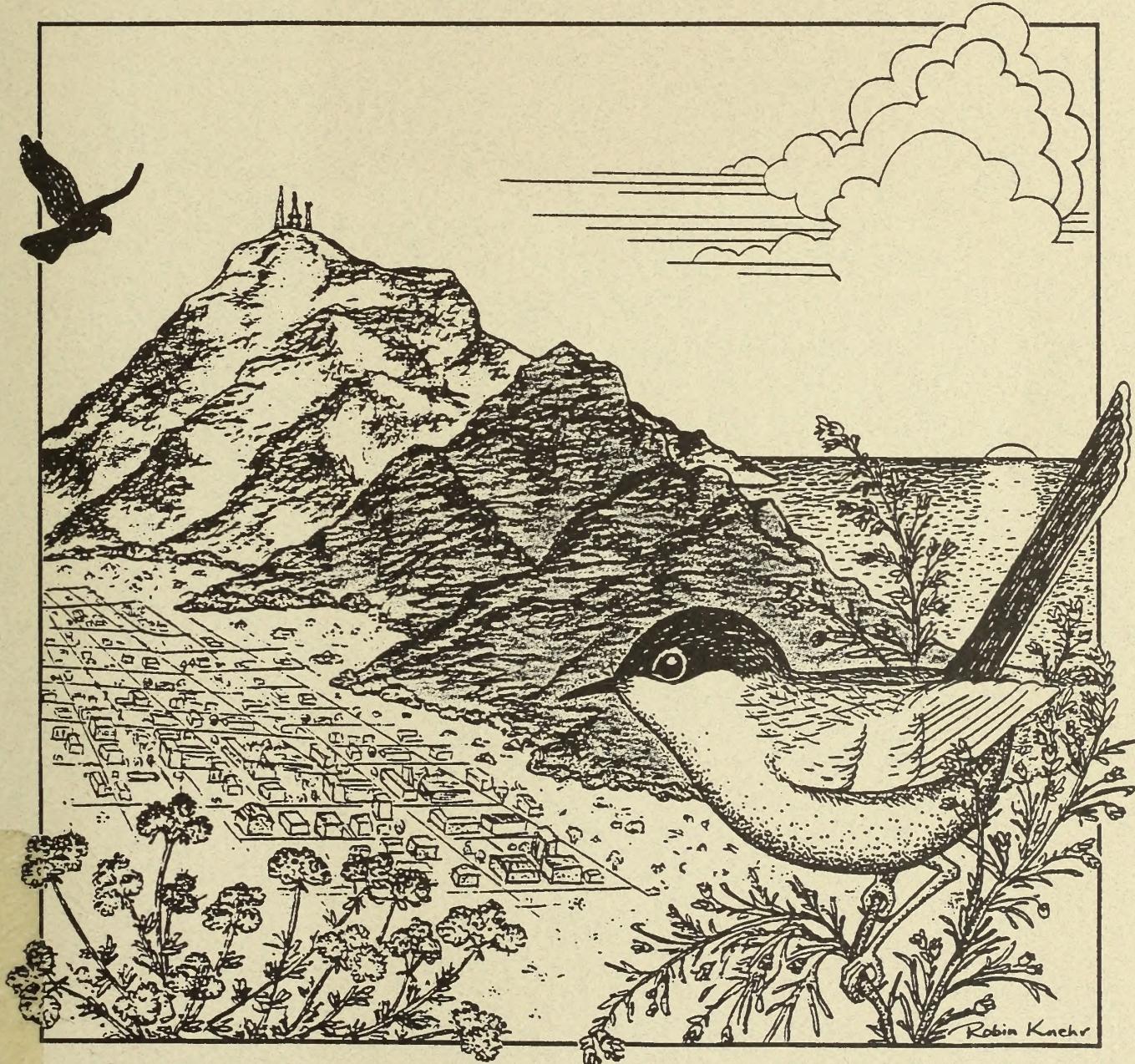




United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs - South Coast Resource Area

June 1994

South Coast Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision



Bureau of Land Management Mission Statement

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the Public Lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in the combination that will best serve the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness, and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT
PALM SPRINGS-SOUTH COAST RESOURCE AREA

SOUTH COAST
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

and

RECORD OF DECISION

This Record of Decision (ROD) hereby approves and puts into effect the Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the South Coast Planning Area. The South Coast RMP provides management guidance and identifies land use decisions to be implemented for management of public lands in Los Angeles, Orange, and western San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

The approved RMP, which is incorporated into this document, consists of the proposed decisions described in the *Proposed South Coast Resource Management Plan* (1993) with minor changes to address comments submitted during the protest period and the governor's consistency review period. This plan is consistent with the plans, programs, and policies of other Federal, state and local government agencies as well as those of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Although the decisions described in this document are not appealable in accordance with BLM regulations 43 CFR 1610.5-2(b), citizens are invited to participate during implementation of these decisions. For further information, please contact:

U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management
Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area
63-500 Garnet Avenue, P.O. Box 2000
North Palm Springs, CA 92258-2000
Telephone: (619) 251-0812

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MAY 18 1994

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Date

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Approved by

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CALIFORNIA STATE DIRECTOR

Date



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

California Desert District Office

6221 Box Springs Boulevard
Riverside, California 92507-0714

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1610
CA-066

Dear Reader:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is pleased to present the South Coast Planning Area Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD). This RMP documents where and how BLM plans to administer the public lands under its jurisdiction within the South Coast Planning Area. When fully implemented, the pattern of BLM public land ownership will change from 296 scattered parcels to 15 manageable blocks of public land.

This document is the result of a collaborative effort with State, local and other Federal government agencies, organizations and members of the public. Five scoping meetings were held in May and June 1989 to identify public concerns in the issue identification process. The Draft RMP and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was published in August 1991, followed by a 90-day public comment period. Changes based on public comments and agency review were incorporated into the Proposed RMP and Final EIS. The Proposed RMP and Final EIS was published in March, 1993, followed by a 30-day protest period. This document incorporates changes based on the protest received and State agency review. This South Coast RMP/ROD constitutes BLM's commitment to the public for managing the public lands. Any substantial change to this approved RMP/ROD can only be made via a plan amendment process with public involvement in accordance with BLM regulations 43 CFR 1610.5-5.

We look forward to working with all interested agencies, organizations, and members of the public in implementing this challenging prescription for the future. If you would like more information, please contact the Area Manager at the Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area Office, 63-500 Garnet Avenue, P.O. Box 2000, North Palm Springs, CA 92258-2000 or telephone (619) 251-0812.

Sincerely,

Henri Bisson
District Manager

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Summary

Introduction

This Resource Management Plan will guide future management of approximately 296,000 acres of BLM-administered public land. This includes 129,000 acres of BLM-administered surface land (referred to as BLM public land) and 167,000 acres of federal mineral ownership where the surface is privately owned (referred to as BLM split estate land). The 129,000 acres of BLM public land are scattered over a five-county area in 296 separate parcels. Ninety-five percent of the BLM land base in the planning area is in western San Diego and western Riverside counties, with the remainder in southwestern San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange counties.

The general objective of resource management planning is to provide a framework to maximize resource values and the multiple use of the BLM public lands through a rational, consistently applied set of procedures. Resource management plans are designed to guide and control future management actions as well as the development of subsequent and more detailed plans. The major effort for this Resource Management Plan is twofold. One aspect is to address opportunities for managing sensitive resources and open space values on the public lands, and to balance the protection of these resources with potential uses such as recreation and mineral development. The other is to address the potential for improving management effectiveness through adjustment of the scattered land ownership pattern.

The South Coast Planning Area has been divided into four management areas to facilitate management. The division is generally along county lines which serves as a geographic reference for identifying where the lands are located. It also allows management areas to be evaluated in the context of local government concerns. The California Rocks and Islands Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) applies to all four management areas, and includes all islands, rocks and pinnacles off the California coast excluding Orange County, Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands. The following summarizes the land use decisions identified for each management area. The sizes of the various areas have been rounded off for convenience.

San Diego County

The San Diego County Management Area includes 65,000 acres of BLM public land, and an additional 74,000 acres of BLM split estate lands in the western portion of the County. Most of these BLM public lands, including the largest parcels, are in the mountainous terrain lying between Interstate Highway 8 and the U.S.-Mexico border. Lands within the management area contain several sensitive plant and animal species and habitats, as well as potential for recreational use opportunities. The management area does not include the area covered by BLM's Eastern San Diego County Management Framework Plan (MFP), or the area to the north of State Highway 79, which is within the Beauty Mountain Management Area.

Land use decisions include the designation of Cedar Canyon as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for the protection of populations of a sensitive plant species, Mexican flannelbush.

Summary

The Kuchamaa ACEC, including lands at Tecate Peak and Little Tecate Peak, is designated for the protection of Native American religious values. Lands in the vicinity of McAlmond Canyon and Hauser Mountain have been identified as a habitat management area, and the Fern Creek and Rainbow Creek parcels will be managed for the protection of riparian values. Increased recreation opportunities will be provided, since all of the BLM public lands in the area south of Interstate Highway 8 will be managed as the Border Mountains Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Consolidation of lands to establish an uninterrupted corridor of public land in the "Border Mountains" area is a major objective of land tenure adjustments.

Riverside-San Bernardino County

The Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area includes the western portions of these counties which are outside of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA). There are approximately 30,000 acres of BLM public land and an additional 35,000 acres of BLM split estate lands with federal minerals. Most of the land is comprised of scattered parcels in Riverside County. A number of these parcels contain habitat for several sensitive species, most notably the Stephens' kangaroo rat (SKR). The largest parcel of BLM public land is located near Soboba, contains 8,000 acres and has potential to provide recreational use opportunities. In San Bernardino County there are 1,000 acres in four parcels located within the Santa Ana River wash. These lands contain populations of two federally endangered plant species, the slender-horned spineflower and the Santa Ana River woolly-star. Some of the lands have potential for various mineral resources, including areas with low or moderate potential for oil and gas and some, such as the Santa Ana River Wash area, are known to contain valuable sand and gravel resources.

Within this management area, three ACECs were designated. Multiple species, including the Stephens' kangaroo rat will be protected in the Potrero ACEC. The Santa Ana River Wash ACEC provides special management for slender-horned spineflower and Santa Ana River woolly-star. The lands within and adjacent to the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve are designated as an ACEC/Research Natural Area (RNA), and two segments of the Santa Margarita River are identified as eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In addition, sensitive species habitat will be managed on lands at Oak Mountain near Valle Vista, and in the Badlands area, east of Riverside. Increased recreation opportunities are provided through the establishment of the Soboba Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Use of off-highway vehicles on lands adjacent to Canyon Lake is limited. Land exchanges would be used to consolidate ownership in the areas identified for special management. Disposal of scattered parcels with SKR habitat are conditioned on their use in exchanges to acquire lands at Potrero.

Beauty Mountain

The Beauty Mountain Management Area is north of State Highway 79, south of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation and west of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. The management area includes 28,500 acres of BLM public land, located in both Riverside and San Diego Counties. In addition, there are approximately 21,500 acres of BLM split estate lands. Most of these BLM public lands are contained in a few large parcels and form a nearly consolidated block of BLM public land ownership. The lands have value for watershed and wildlife habitat, and also have potential to provide for recreational use. The most notable mineral potential in the management area is for tungsten.

Two ACECs were designated within this management area. The Million Dollar Spring ACEC encompasses 5,800 acres within the eastern portion of the Beauty Mountain WSA and provides protection of important watershed and riparian values. Johnson Canyon has been designated as an ACEC/Research Natural Area (RNA) for the protection of unique vegetation resources and research opportunities. A portion of the public lands within the management area have been identified as a

Summary

habitat management area for the enhancement of wildlife habitat. Establishment of the Beauty Mountain Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) will increase recreational use opportunities. Land ownership consolidation is the primary focus of land tenure adjustments.

Los Angeles-Orange County

The Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area includes that portion of Los Angeles County outside of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA). The area includes approximately 5,500 acres of BLM public land and an additional 36,000 acres of BLM split estate land. Much of the management area has high to moderate potential for oil and gas, and some of the BLM split estate lands in the Soledad Canyon area contain valuable sand and gravel deposits. Within Orange County there is only one small parcel of BLM public land.

The land use decisions for this management area emphasize administrative adjustments through land disposal and transfer to other agencies. Approximately 1,200 acres are considered suitable for jurisdictional exchange with the U.S. Forest Service, and the remaining lands are considered suitable for disposal. All BLM split estate lands and surface lands, while they remain under BLM administration, are available for sand and gravel sales and oil and gas leasing. Certain stipulations will be applied to any new oil and gas leases which cover areas with sensitive species.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Description of the Planning Area

The South Coast Planning Area encompasses portions of five highly urbanized southern California counties (San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange and Los Angeles) with a growing population estimated at over 16 million. The planning area is the portion of the BLM's Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area which is outside of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA).

This plan will guide future management of approximately 296,000 acres of BLM-administered public land. This includes 129,000 acres of BLM-administered surface land (referred to as BLM public land), 167,000 acres of federal mineral ownership where the surface is privately owned (referred to as BLM split estate land) and all islands, rocks and pinnacles off the California coast excluding Orange County, Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands. The 129,000 acres of BLM public land are scattered over a five-county area in 296 separate parcels. Ninety-five percent of the BLM land base in the planning area is in western San Diego and western Riverside counties, with the remainder in southwestern San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Orange counties. The legal descriptions of these BLM public land parcels are listed in Appendix A.

There are also other federally owned lands within the planning area including approximately 1.6 million acres within four National Forests. There are also approximately 185,000 acres within federal military reservations such as Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, Norton Air Force Base, Miramar Naval Air Station and March Air Force Base, as well as approximately 37,000 acres on the San Clemente Island Naval Reservation. In addition there are over 8,000 acres under the management of other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, and approximately 160,000 acres within Indian Reservations. In addition to the management of the BLM public and BLM split estate lands mentioned above, the BLM has responsibility for administration of mineral leasing on other federal lands in accordance with the land use plans of other federal agencies.

Collectively the five counties within the planning area are experiencing a growth rate of nearly ten percent, which could mean a doubling of the population in some areas by the end of the decade. Within the planning area six new cities were incorporated during the last two years. Urban expansion is increasingly taking over the remaining open spaces. BLM public land, in conjunction with land in the four National Forests, forms the basis for much of the remaining open space in the region.

The existing environment and the challenges for future management of the BLM public lands within this area are shaped by a multitude of needs related to the dynamic social and economic climate. Heavy demands are placed on resources for urban development, such as sand and gravel for construction, and land for community expansion, landfills, utility corridors, transportation corridors and communication systems. As urban expansion continues in southern California, there will be increasing demand for undeveloped land and the values associated with it.

At the same time, extensive loss of wildlife habitat has resulted from past development, with the result that several species have been listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended. Although attention is focused on the few most critically affected species, the listing of an individual species is really a symptom of diminishing biodiversity caused by both direct destruction

of habitat and habitat fragmentation into areas too small to be viable for some species. Both Riverside and San Diego counties are studying the formation of open space areas to help maintain biodiversity where BLM public lands could serve as the core.

To facilitate the planning process, the planning area has been divided into four separate management areas shown in Maps 1A and 1B. Although these areas are relatively large and BLM parcels are widely scattered, the management areas have a degree of homogeneity with regard to resource characteristics and planning issues. The division is generally along county lines, which serves as a general geographic reference for identifying where the lands are located, and also allows them to be evaluated in the context of local government concerns.

San Diego County Management Area

The San Diego County Management Area includes 65,000 acres of BLM public land and an additional 74,000 acres of BLM split estate lands in the western San Diego County. Most of the BLM public land is in the mountainous terrain between Interstate Highway 8 and the U.S.-Mexico border. Lands within the management area contain several sensitive plant and animal species and habitats, and also have potential to provide opportunities for recreational use. The management area does not include the area covered by BLM's Eastern San Diego County Management Framework Plan (MFP), or the area north of State Highway 79, which is within the Beauty Mountain Management Area.

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

The Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area includes the western portions of these counties. There are approximately 30,000 acres of BLM public land and an additional 35,000 acres of BLM split estate lands. Most of the land is comprised of scattered parcels in Riverside County. A number of these parcels contain habitat for several sensitive species, most notably the Stephens' kangaroo rat. The largest parcel of BLM public land is near Soboba, and has the potential to provide recreational use opportunities. The 1,000 acres in San Bernardino County are in the Santa Ana River wash and contain populations of two federally endangered plant species, the slender-horned spineflower and the Santa Ana River woolly-star. The Santa Ana River wash area also contains valuable sand and gravel resources, and some of the lands have potential for other mineral resources, including a few areas with low or moderate potential for oil and gas.

Beauty Mountain Management Area

The Beauty Mountain Management Area includes 28,500 acres of BLM public land in both Riverside and San Diego Counties. In addition, there are approximately 21,500 acres of BLM split estate lands. The management area is north of State Highway 79, south of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation and west of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Most of the BLM public lands are in a few large parcels and form a nearly consolidated block of BLM public land ownership. The lands have value for watershed and wildlife habitat, and also have potential to provide for recreational use. The most notable mineral potential in the area is for tungsten.

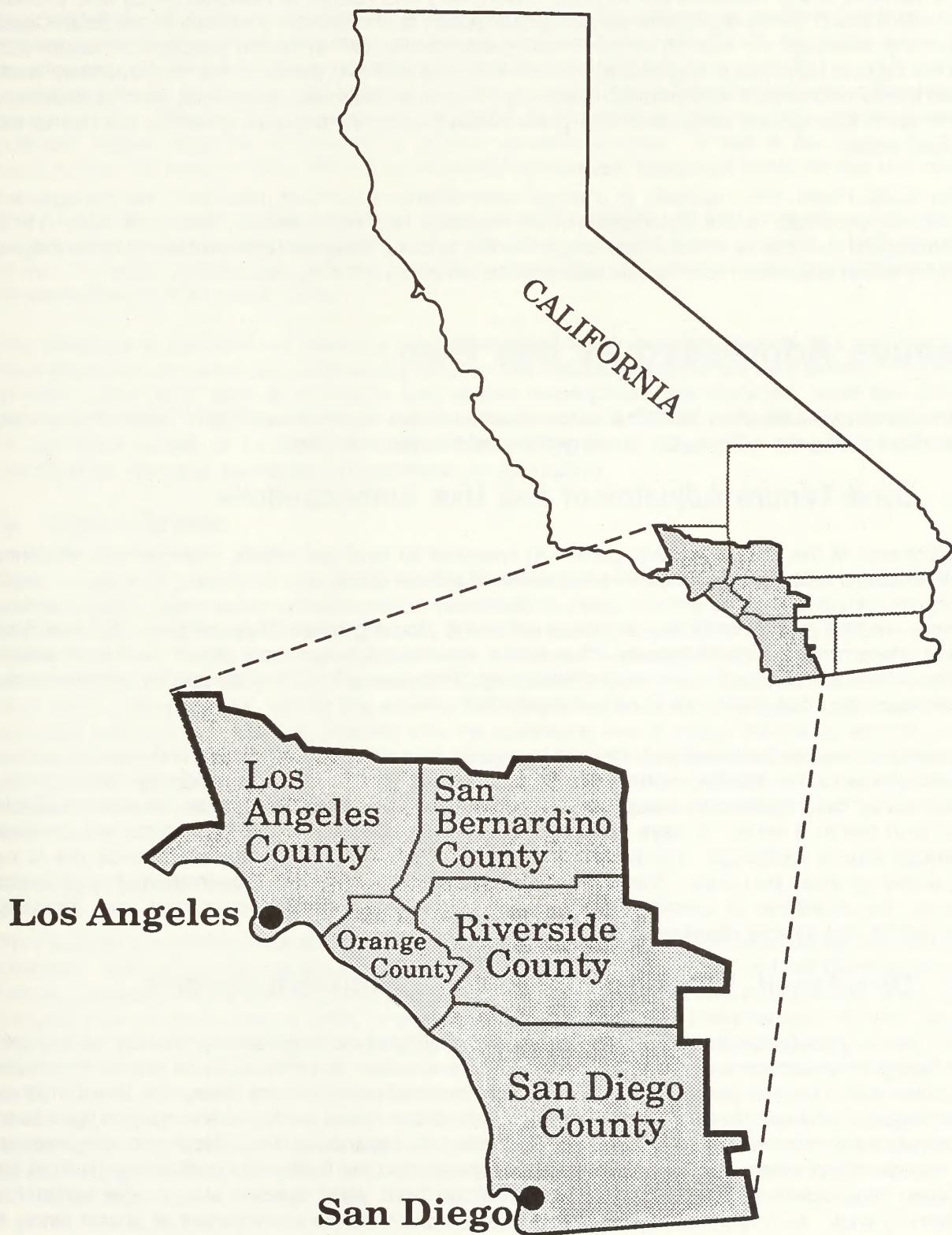
Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

The Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area includes all but the northeastern desert portion of Los Angeles County, and contains approximately 5,500 acres of BLM public land and an additional 36,000 acres of BLM split estate land. Much of the BLM public land has high to moderate potential for oil and gas, and some of the BLM split estate lands in the Soledad Canyon area contain valuable sand and gravel deposits. There is only one small parcel of BLM public land in Orange County.

South Coast Planning Area

Location Map

Map 1-1



Purpose and Need

The purpose of this Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD) is to provide overall direction for managing and allocating BLM public land resources and uses in the South Coast Planning Area over the next 15 years. Development of this RMP fulfills the mandate of Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), which states "The Secretary shall, with public involvement and consistent with the terms and conditions of this Act, develop, maintain, and when appropriate, revise land use plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the Public lands."

The South Coast RMP replaces, in a single comprehensive updated document, the management guidance provided by the *Escondido-Border Planning Unit Management Framework Plan* (1975) covering the BLM public lands in San Diego County, and the *Southern California Metropolitan Project* (1980) which addressed land tenure adjustments within the planning area.

Issues Addressed by this Plan

Five planning issues were identified for examination in the South Coast RMP. These issues were identified during the initial public scoping phase of the planning effort.

1. Land Tenure Adjustment and Use Authorizations

Adjustment of the land ownership pattern in response to land use needs, management efficiency and sensitive resources management objectives is a major issue.

There are 296 parcels of BLM public land within the planning area. They range in size from less than one acre to over 18,000 acres. The parcels are scattered, and most do not have legal and/or physical access, making management challenging. Trespasses, including occupancy, access roads, utility lines and dump sites, exist on some parcels.

There continues to be a demand for land to provide for community expansion and rural residential development. This includes not only land for industrial, commercial and residential development, but also for the infrastructure needed to support such developments. Land can be made available for such use in a variety of ways including rights-of-way, special use permits, leases and disposal through sale or exchange. The land use decisions of the RMP will identify which lands are to be available for these purposes. These decisions will potentially affect the preservation of open space areas, the protection of sensitive habitat areas and management for other land uses including recreation and mineral development.

2. Threatened, Endangered and Other Sensitive Species

The planning area contains habitat for several federally listed endangered and threatened species, including 15 vertebrate species as well as five plant species. In addition, there are 38 vertebrate species and over 50 plant species which are candidates for federal listing as threatened or endangered, and are therefore considered sensitive. Within recent years, several species have been federally listed as endangered or threatened, including the Least Bell's Vireo, Stephen's kangaroo rat, Santa Ana River woolly-star, slender-horned spineflower and the California Gnatcatcher. Habitat for sixteen State-listed vertebrate species and 21 State-listed plant species also occurs within the planning area. As a result of the continued loss of habitat due to development of private lands, it

is likely that additional species will be proposed for listing within the next few years. The most threatened wildlife habitat types are coastal sage scrub communities and riparian plant communities. These and several other plant communities are rapidly disappearing and are considered rare in southern California (Holland, 1986).

Due to the recent listing of species as endangered and the likelihood of additional listings, the protection of sensitive species' habitat has become a matter of great concern to the public and local governments. In Riverside County, for example, new development has been curtailed in many areas to comply with the Endangered Species Act provisions against "taking" the Federally listed Stephens' kangaroo rat. With the large number of both listed and candidate species in the planning area, sufficient habitat must be maintained to protect sensitive species. If this is not done, habitat conservation will become more difficult as additional species are listed and viable habitat dwindles.

The BLM public lands provide habitat for many sensitive species. In some cases, a substantial portion of the sensitive species population can be found on public land. For example, a large portion of the remaining populations of Santa Ana River woolly-star and slender-horned spineflower are concentrated on BLM public lands.

The decisions of the RMP will affect the future viability of these sensitive species and their habitat. Most important will be decisions identifying areas where habitat protection will be a priority. The way in which other uses, such as recreation and mineral development, are managed could also affect sensitive habitats. In addition, the land ownership adjustment decisions of the RMP could either be of significant benefit or conflict with habitat conservation efforts, depending on which lands are identified for disposal, exchange, consolidation, or acquisition.

3. Open Space

Open space is of paramount concern in the South Coast area, due to the rapid urbanization of this coastal region. Open space provides scenic viewsheds or vistas, offering physical and psychological release from more densely developed areas. It also serves to preserve and protect intrinsic natural resource values. Finally, the availability of open space is inextricably linked with opportunities for passive or active recreation. The highest economic return to private landowners, however, is often high density development, leaving the existing BLM public lands as one of the few opportunities to preserve open space. This fact, coupled with the continuing loss of critical habitat for several plant and animal species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act, focuses the open space issue on the BLM public lands. The RMP decisions, particularly those relating to land ownership adjustments, will potentially affect open space values. Open space, therefore, is an issue to be addressed in the RMP.

4. Recreation and Public Access

This was the predominant issue identified by the public and local governments during the scoping process. The concern is that the amount of land available for recreational use will diminish as the human population of the planning area grows. The demand for recreational opportunities is diverse, ranging from access to natural areas to developed campgrounds and trail systems. In many cases the general public is prevented from using BLM public lands because surrounding land owners have restricted access and the BLM has not acquired legal access. In some areas where access does exist, there is a demand from adjacent landowners to control presently occurring activities such as shooting, campfires and vehicle use. The decisions of the RMP could increase recreational use opportunities by providing improved access and facilities. Managing increased recreational use while limiting conflicts with other land users and sensitive resources, however, would present a challenge requiring an increased BLM management presence in the planning area.

5. Oil and Gas Leasing and Sand and Gravel Development

Oil and gas leasing and sand and gravel development are issues in the Los Angeles-Orange County and Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Areas. They were raised as issues because of the national economic importance of oil and gas resources, the regional importance of sand and gravel resources, and the potential for conflicts between mineral development and other land uses and resources.

The planning area contains valuable deposits of oil and gas, particularly within the Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area. There are a total of 171 producing oil and gas wells on federal leases within the planning area, and a large portion of the area is considered to have high potential for additional development of oil and gas.

Due to the rapid rate of community expansion within the planning area, there is also an increasing demand for sand and gravel to be used as construction aggregate material. The BLM public and split estate lands within the planning area are known to include several areas with valuable sand and gravel deposits. Deposits in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties have been designated as regionally significant by the California Division of Mines and Geology through state classification authorized under the State Mining Act of 1975. As the supplies within present operations are depleted and other potential supply areas become inaccessible through urban development, the BLM public and split estate lands will be increasingly in demand to supply sand and gravel.

Land Use Management Alternatives Considered

The alternatives developed for each management area are generally defined as follows:

The **No Action Alternative** was developed for all four management areas and is defined as the continuation of present management. It is not a static condition, but a logical progression of the current level, intensity, direction and systems of management.

Three of the management areas have an **Administrative Adjustments Alternative**. For the Los Angeles-Orange County management area the No Action Alternative is equivalent to the Administrative Adjustments Alternative. Administrative Adjustments focuses on land disposal and transfer to other agencies to improve management efficiency and consolidate BLM public lands in other areas.

The **Sensitive Species, Open Space and Recreation Alternative** was developed for all four management areas. It emphasizes the protection of sensitive species habitats, the maintenance of open space values, and provides for nonconsumptive recreation use and adjustments in land ownership to improve management effectiveness. Land uses which are more consumptive in nature are not necessarily prohibited, but are screened for compatibility with overall management objectives. This alternative is also "the environmentally preferable" alternative per 40 CFR 1505.2(b).

The **Use Opportunities Alternative** was developed to maximize resource use. Management prescriptions for three of the management areas emphasized recreational use. Mineral development was emphasized for the Los Angeles-Orange County management area. This alternative provided for the protection of sensitive resources, but with less emphasis than the preceding alternative.

For all management areas except the Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area, Alternative 3 (Sensitive Species, Open Space and Recreation) was selected as the proposed (preferred) alternative. Alternative 1 (Continuation of Present Management) was selected as the proposed alternative for the Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area.

Selected Alternative

The selected alternative made effective by this ROD is a combination of the proposed actions described in the *Proposed South Coast Resource Management Plan* (1993) with the following minor changes to address comments submitted during the protest period and the governor's consistency review period:

Since 1991, numerous Federal, State and local agencies, including the BLM, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entitled "California's Coordinated Regional Strategy to Conserve Biological Diversity." This MOU is intended to promote interagency cooperation in the development of plans to preserve biological resources. In accordance with MOU, the BLM anticipates being an active participant in multi-agency planning initiatives for protecting California's natural diversity while promoting sound economic development. To ensure consistency with these multi-agency, multi-species plans, the disposal category for the following BLM public land parcels have been changed to "P - Protective Disposal": 032-021, 032-111, 032-112, 032-121, 032-122, 033-081, 033-191, 167-191, and all BLM parcels in the San Diego County Management Area not identified for retention.

The open space and wildlife corridor in the "Border Mountains" area (San Diego County) which BLM would like to establish has been more clearly defined. The goal is to use natural corridors (such as canyons) to connect the larger BLM public land parcels in the area: Otay Mountain, Tecate Peak, McAlmond Canyon and Hauser Mountain.

The disposal category for BLM public land parcel number 176-341 and the south half of parcel number 176-261 have been changed to "L-R&PP" to be consistent with the City of Canyon Lake's zoning ordinance.

The disposal category for BLM public land parcel number 176-221 has been changed to "R-Retain" for protection of sensitive resources.

Appendix B, which contains a list of wildlife and botanical species considered for analysis and their federal status as defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended, has been updated to include the recent listings.

Public Involvement

The BLM has made a diligent effort to involve the public in the development of this RMP as directed by the National Environmental Policy Act in Title 40, Part 1506.6 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Public Involvement was initiated with the issuance of the Notice of Intent to prepare an RMP published in the *Federal Register* on April 14, 1989. The Notice of Intent announced the schedule of public scoping meetings and invited public participation. In addition, an announcement of the meetings was made in a letter sent to the mailing list of over 1300 persons and organizations.

Five public scoping meetings were held in May and June 1989 to elucidate the public issues. A total of 58 concerns were identified at the public meetings, 11 relating to sensitive species protection or open space, and 11 relating to land tenure adjustment. A common thread in many of the expressed concerns was for recreation and public access to the BLM public lands within the planning area. A total of 23 expressed concerns were placed into this category. As a result of this and other public input received, recreation and public access was identified as an issue to be addressed in the planning effort. The remaining 13 concerns related to a number of other diverse subjects which are

addressed in the planning effort, but which could not be categorized as falling into one of the five issue categories or consolidated as a major concern to be addressed as a planning issue.

A Notice of Availability of proposed planning criteria was published in the *Federal Register* on October 17, 1989. Planning criteria are the framework of laws, regulations, policies and guidance within which a resource management plan must be developed. The planning criteria were distributed for a 30-day period of public review, and approved in February of 1990.

Upon distribution of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) in August of 1991, written comments were received and public meetings were held during the 90-day review period. Over 200 people attended the public meetings which were held during September 1991 in Hemet, Ramona, Barrett Junction, La Habra and Santa Clarita. Two hundred comment letters were received, covering a wide range of topics. The comment letters, transcripts from the public meetings, and the corresponding responses are listed in Table 5-1 of the *South Coast Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement* (Proposed RMP). The Notice of Availability for the Proposed RMP was published in the *Federal Register* on March 3, 1993 which formally initiated the 30-day protest period in accordance with Bureau regulations (43 CFR 1610.5-2). The Proposed RMP was distributed to approximately 1,500 addresses. BLM received two protests postmarked by April 5, 1993. One protest was rescinded after BLM met with the protesting party and clarified the decision objectives. After several BLM meetings with the second protesting party, the Director responded with his conclusive determination which have been incorporated in this RMP/ROD.

The decisions described in this South Coast RMP/ROD complete the administrative review process and constitute final agency action for the Department of the Interior (43 CFR 1610.5-2(b)). The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) does not hear appeals from an RMP decision by the Director of the BLM (Oregon Natural Resources Council, 78 IBLA 124, 127 (1983)). However, any person adversely affected by a decision of a BLM official to implement some portion of this RMP may appeal such action to the IBLA at the time the action is proposed for implementation.

Plan Monitoring and Implementation

This RMP is intended to provide BLM with direction in land use and management for approximately fifteen years following the publication of this Record of Decision. The RMP will serve as the basis for budget development. "Land Use Allocation" decisions, such as designating the Potrero Area of Critical Environmental Concern, go into effect when this Record of Decision is signed by the State Director. Other RMP decisions will be implemented as monies are made available. Some of the RMP decisions (such as development of recreational facilities) will be implemented pending completion of and in accordance with a site specific activity plan.

BLM will monitor the RMP on an annual basis to track successful completion of the actions approved by the RMP and to identify needed changes to the RMP. Minor changes in data not necessitating changes in land use allocations, restrictions, or uses will be documented in supporting records. Public involvement will not be necessary to perform this plan maintenance.

BLM will fully involve the public in any substantive modification of this RMP. Any change to land use allocations, restrictions, or uses will be effected through a formal plan amendment or revision prepared in conformance with BLM planning regulations found in Section 1610.4 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Agencies, organizations, and individuals with an expressed interest in the South Coast RMP will be informed of any proposed changes and will be provided an opportunity to participate in the amendment and revision process.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions

Planning Area-Wide

Management guidance consists of discretionary and non-discretionary procedures followed by the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area at the time of publication of this Record of Decision. Non-discretionary procedures are required by law and Federal regulations. BLM is also required to conform with other approved plans developed by BLM, and to the extent feasible, plans developed by other Federal, State or local agencies. Discretionary guidance includes Area Manager decisions or guidelines, formal policy established by the BLM or the Department of the Interior, and commonly accepted procedures referred to variously as: standard operating procedures, best management practices, mitigation measures, and monitoring measures. The following policies, guidance and decisions apply to all management areas within the South Coast Planning Area.

Policy and Management Guidance

1. Exchange will be the preferred method of disposal in the following order of priority:
 - Exchange for acquisitions within the management area.
 - Exchange for acquisitions within the planning area.
 - Exchange for acquisitions outside of the planning area.
2. Lands within wilderness study areas (WSAs) and areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) are not available for disposal.
3. BLM public lands not identified in this document but later identified following review of land status records or resurvey, will be subject to the "Resource Condition Objectives" and "Land Use Allocations" identified for each management area. Those parcels which are isolated from other BLM public lands may be available for disposal.
4. Disposal of parcels with existing land use authorizations will be subject to valid existing rights.
5. Where lands identified for disposal are encumbered with mining claims, disposal may take place if the claims become void, if they are relinquished to the United States, or if the disposal action is in accordance with any future policy allowing disposal of mining claim encumbered lands.
6. Specific parcels identified for disposal will be evaluated for the presence of significant resource values prior to disposal. Resources to be evaluated will include minerals, cultural resources, and threatened, endangered and other sensitive species. Surveys for threatened, endangered and sensitive plant species will be guided by the analysis for occurrence potential as presented in Appendix B.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Planning Area-Wide

7. Disposal of habitat of officially listed endangered or threatened species would occur only after 1) consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended, 2) compliance with the terms and conditions described in the Biological Opinions dated August 31, 1992 and November 22, 1993 (Appendix L), and 3) after conference with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) pursuant to the BLM-CDFG Master Memorandum of Understanding.
8. The acquisition areas identified in this RMP are high priority areas. However, these identified areas are not intended to be an exhaustive list of every acquisition target. Opportunities which arise and meet resource condition objectives will be considered.
9. The U.S. Forest Service will be consulted prior to disposal of any parcel which is contiguous to a National Forest.
10. All parcels contiguous to National Forests and identified as suitable for disposal are also considered suitable for jurisdictional exchange between the U.S. Forest Service and BLM.
11. All land use proposals will be evaluated for conformance with plan objectives and land use allocations.
12. Resolution of unauthorized use will be pursued on a case-by-case basis following discovery of suspected trespass. Resolution will include termination of use and payment of damages including reclamation of disturbed land, if needed. In some cases, use may be authorized through rights-of-way, or permits, or through land disposal.
13. BLM will continue to avoid jeopardizing the existence of any federally listed or state-listed or proposed species, and will actively promote species recovery and work to continue to improve the status of candidate and sensitive species.
14. BLM will continue to give priority to the designation and protection of ACECs through cooperation with other agencies and groups, including the Natural Communities Conservation Planning program. See Appendix C for discussion of the importance and relevance of each ACEC designated.
15. Unless superseded by a decision in this RMP/ROD, the management of livestock grazing will follow prescriptions of the Otay Grazing (EIS) Record of Decision which is incorporated by reference and summarized in Appendix G.
16. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) is responsible for fire suppression on most of the BLM public lands within the planning area. Fire suppression on BLM public lands within Los Angeles and Orange Counties is the responsibility of the two respective county fire departments. Deviations from the existing suppression policy, as outlined in the CDF/BLM/U.S. Forest Service operating plan, will be made on a site-specific basis, including activity level planning, and incorporated into the BLM's California Desert District Fire Management Activity Plan. Maintenance of the District's Fire Management Activity Plan will be used as the procedure to develop protection criteria to meet resource management objectives.
17. Management actions will be conducted in a manner which conforms to the objectives and strategies of the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the San Diego Air Pollution Control District for attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), State air quality standards and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) goals.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions Planning Area-Wide

18. Management actions will be conducted in a manner which conforms to Regional and State Water Quality Control Board objectives which have been developed as required by the 1987 Water Quality Act Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Best management practices (BMPs) will be developed as needed under the guidance of the California BLM 208 Water Quality Management Plan, the State's Non-point Source Program, and in coordination with the responsible Regional Water Quality Control Board.
19. Measures for minimizing accelerated soil erosion will continue to be made on a site-specific basis through evaluation of management actions.
20. All management actions will comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which provides for protection of significant cultural resources. An appropriate level of inventory will be done for all actions with a potential to affect these resources.
21. The BLM will identify and consider Native American concerns where actions might affect socio-cultural or religious values.
22. Land acquisition will be coordinated with county governments and their land use plans.
23. BLM will continue to use a coordinated resource management planning process as envisioned by the interagency memorandum of understanding "Agreement on biological diversity" (September 19, 1991). The purpose of the MOU is to develop guiding principles and policies, design a statewide strategy to conserve biological diversity, and coordinate implementation of this strategy through regional and local institutions.
24. Areas recommended as suitable for wilderness are recognized in this planning effort for future management as wilderness. Areas recommended as non-suitable will be managed in accordance with the Interim Management Policy for Wilderness Study Areas. If the decision of Congress differs from the recommendations, a plan amendment to the RMP may be required.

Planning Area-Wide Decisions

1. The BLM public land parcels shall be retained in public ownership or are available for disposal in accordance with the disposal categories described in Appendix J.
2. Lands not identified for disposal in this plan are available in the following order of priority:
 - For cooperative management with local governments and/or private organizations, provided that proposed management conforms to plan objectives and land use allocations.
 - For Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) leases.

Actions such as permits and leases, including R&PP leases, will be considered providing the proposed use conforms to plan objectives and land use allocations. All new and existing Recreation and Public Purposes Act Leases and Patents (described in Appendix K) shall be monitored for plan conformance.
3. No BLM public lands within the planning area are available for agricultural entry under either Desert Land Entry (43 CFR 2520) or Indian Allotment (43 CFR 2530) due to one or more of the following factors: unsuitable soils, lack of water supplies, rugged topography, lack of access, small parcel size and presence of sensitive resources.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Planning Area-Wide

4. Utility corridors are not identified because of the low percentage of BLM public land ownership within the planning area. Areas designated as right-of-way avoidance areas (i.e. areas closed to right-of-way use) are identified for each management area to provide for protection of sensitive resources. Right-of-way proposals outside of avoidance areas will be open to normal case-by-case evaluation. Those parcels of BLM public land which contain existing utility or transportation corridors are identified in Appendix I.
5. All parcels identified as available for disposal are right-of-way avoidance areas if the granting of a right-of-way would adversely affect parcel marketability.
6. Review of withdrawals and land use classifications will be completed upon expiration and/or when they are no longer fulfilling their intended purpose or are not needed. Withdrawal review needed to meet management objectives is specifically identified in some of the management area alternatives. Existing withdrawals and land use classifications are listed in Appendix F.
7. Unless specifically prohibited by existing or future withdrawal, all BLM public lands including BLM split estate lands are available for mineral material sales.
8. Unless specifically prohibited by existing or future withdrawal, all BLM public lands including BLM split estate lands are available for mineral leasing, subject to applicable stipulations.
9. Unless specifically prohibited by an existing or future withdrawal, all BLM public lands are open to entry under the 1872 Mining Law, as amended.
10. The harvesting of live plants for firewood is not allowed except for salvage operations which may be approved on a site-specific basis.
11. The harvesting of any sensitive species is prohibited, except when explicitly authorized for scientific purposes by the appropriate state and/or federal agency.
12. Prescribed burning is generally allowed. Resource condition objectives requiring prescribed burning are identified in the management area alternatives.
13. Within previously disturbed sites and within 25 feet of existing routes of travel, stopping, parking, and camping are permitted on BLM public lands unless otherwise designated.
14. By a decision of February 5, 1990 the California Rocks and Islands were designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This decision, which is incorporated by reference, applies to all islands, rocks and pinnacles off the California coast which were withdrawn by Public Land Order (PLO) 6369. The withdrawal is for establishment of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary and will continue, as will management of the wildlife sanctuary by the California Department of Fish and Game through Memorandum of Understanding. Islands, rocks and pinnacles not affected by PLO 6369 include those off the Orange County Coast (these being temporarily withdrawn by the Act of Congress approved February 18, 1931) as well as Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island.

Rationale for the Decisions

These planning area-wide policies, management guidance and decisions are in conformance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) which establishes the basic public land policy, guidelines for administration and management under which the U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) operates. The BLM is also responsible for conforming to the mandates of other applicable Federal laws and cooperative agreements, including the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended, the California Department of Fish and Game Master Memorandum of Understanding, the CDF/BLM/USFS Operating Plan, the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the 1987 Water Quality Act Amendments, the 1872 Mining Law, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

To protect sensitive resources, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Wilderness Study Areas, National Land and Wildlife Management Areas and other special management areas are not available for disposal. Establishing right-of-way avoidance areas will help to protect sensitive resources and to minimize encumbrances at time of land disposal. Placing priority on exchanging within the management area minimizes impacts to local agency revenues.

San Diego County Management Area

Resource Condition Objectives

1. Emphasize protection and enhancement of sensitive species habitat and open space values.
2. Improve management effectiveness within the management area through disposal of isolated parcels and consolidation of BLM public land ownership.
3. Enhance habitats for all wildlife species, including deer and quail.
4. Provide opportunities for low-impact recreation through provision of facilities and services.
5. Protect Native American values associated with Kuchamaa (Tecate Peak).

Land Use Allocations

1. Designate 705 acres in Cedar Canyon as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA) for preservation of populations of Mexican flannel bush.
 - Acquire 280 acres for addition to the ACEC.
 - The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area, is not available for mineral material sales or livestock grazing, and is closed to motorized vehicle use.
2. Designate 355 acres at Tecate Peak and 269 acres at Little Tecate Peak as the Kuchamaa ACEC and Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) for the protection of Native American religious heritage.
 - Acquire approximately 422 acres for addition to the ACEC.
 - The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area, is not available for mineral material sales or livestock grazing, and motorized vehicle use within the ACEC is limited to the existing route shown in Map 2-2.
 - Explore the feasibility of relocating or removing the existing communication site facilities on Tecate Peak.
3. Manage the contiguous BLM public lands in the Hauser Mountain and McAlmond Canyon vicinities (parcels 292-251 and 293-331), including portions of the Potrero and Hauser Mountain grazing allotments, as a wildlife habitat management area (HMA).
 - Acquire approximately 580 acres containing riparian habitat in McAlmond Canyon.
 - To enhance wildlife habitat, conduct vegetation manipulation (prescribed burning), as needed to maintain 20% of vegetation as early seral communities as a means of enhancing wildlife habitat and increasing forage.

Land Use Allocations, (cont.)

4. Manage parcels in the vicinity of Fern Creek, De Luz Creek, Rainbow Creek and the Santa Margarita River (parcels 216-361, 217-261, 228-031 and 228-101) for conservation of riparian values.
 - The 773-acre Fern Creek parcel (No. 216-361) is closed to motorized vehicle use.
 - These parcels are not available for livestock grazing.
5. Administer lands within the "Border Mountains" area as a special recreation management area (SRMA). The area is characterized by a corridor of land from the Otay Mountain vicinity on the west to the Campo vicinity on the east. The SRMA provides opportunities for hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, camping, picnicking, nature study, hunting and motorized vehicle use, including OHVs on existing routes. The following physical, social and managerial settings will be maintained for the SRMA:
 - Except for the recreational facilities to be provided, the SRMA shall be maintained as an unmodified natural environment.
 - Facilities will be provided for protection of resource values and public safety. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups.
6. Should the existing R&PP Act leases be terminated or relinquished, manage lands currently leased by the City and the County of San Diego for natural values and compatible recreation use, giving priority to cooperative management, including the following areas:
 - Hellhole Canyon (parcel 247-011)
 - Lakeside (parcel 269-251)
 - San Pasqual (parcels 255-231 and 256-311)
 - Swartz Canyon (parcel 264-191)
7. Acquire privately owned inholdings (1,300 acres) within the Otay Mountain and Hauser Mountain areas and consolidate public land ownership to establish an open space and wildlife corridor in the "Border Mountains" area connecting Otay Mountain, Tecate Peak, McAlmond Canyon and Hauser Mountain. The goal is to use natural corridors (such as canyons) to connect these BLM public land parcels.
8. All BLM-managed public parcels within the management area (except those parcels identified for retention) are suitable for disposal provided the sensitive resources contained therein will be compensated or protected by the new land owner/manager. This includes the six parcels totaling 740 acres which are currently leased under the R&PP Act.

Land Use Allocations, (cont.)

9. A total of 720 acres, not available for disposal from federal ownership, are considered suitable for jurisdictional exchange with the U.S. Forest Service.
10. BLM parcels which have been identified for protective disposal and are within acquisition areas for California Gnatcatcher or other sensitive species reserves identified by a State or local government will be available and offered to that government entity prior to being offered to private parties. The following parcels have been identified through the CDFG's Natural Communities Conservation Planning effort for potential inclusion within a sensitive species reserve: 167-191, 246-221, 269-081, 283-171, 290-291, and 300-361.
11. The Otay National Land and Wildlife Management Area withdrawal (PLO 2693) will continue.
12. As described in Land Use Allocations No. 1 and 4, a total of 1,478 acres are closed to motorized vehicle use. For other BLM public lands, until such time as vehicle route designation takes place, motorized vehicle use will be limited to existing routes of travel. As described in Land Use Allocation No 2, use of the 624 acres of the Kuchamaa ACEC is limited to the existing route shown in Map 2-2.
13. The Cedar Canyon ACEC is excluded from the existing Otay Mountain allotment; the existing preference is reduced from 222 to 194 AUM's. Lands identified as suitable for disposal are closed to grazing applications. Where grazing use currently occurs on such parcels, grazing leases and preferences will be adjusted or cancelled two years after notice. The existing allotments which would be eliminated due to land disposal actions are Cameron, Dogpatch, La Posta and The Narrows.

Future adjustments will be based on monitoring and the following standards:

- 50% maximum utilization of current year's growth of perennial grasslands.
- 25% maximum utilization of current year's growth of riparian vegetation.
- Minimum residual dry matter (RDM) of 500 lb/acre for all annual grassland areas.
- Prescribed burning for livestock forage production is not allowed in riparian areas and in areas which are identified by the Soil Conservation Service (Bowman, 1973) as unsuitable for type conversion and/or as characterized by soils with high erodibility potential.
- Prescribed burning east of the Minnewawa Truck Trail on the Otay Mountain allotment is not allowed until the year 2020 in order to minimize the risk of jeopardizing the regeneration of Tecate Cypress.

14. Management actions will conform to VRM Class 2 objectives within ACECs and VRM Class 3 objectives in other areas.

Management Actions

The following list of management actions are supporting actions needed to implement the land use decisions listed under "Land Use Allocations."

1. Publish Federal Register notice for ACEC designations.
2. Publish Federal Register notice for vehicle route designations.
3. Prepare ACEC plans for Cedar Canyon and Kuchamaa.
4. Prepare a coordinated activity level plan for wildlife habitat and livestock grazing management in the Hauser Mountain and McAlmond Canyon vicinities (involving the Potrero and Hauser Mountain grazing allotments).
5. Prepare an activity plan for the Border Mountains SRMA.
6. Prepare feasibility reports for exchanges, disposal and acquisitions.
7. Acquire land and access easements.
8. Conduct prescribed burning for wildlife habitat and range improvement objectives in accordance with activity plans.
9. Establish water source improvements for wildlife habitat and range improvement objectives in accordance with activity plans.
10. Pursue cooperative partnerships with San Diego County, other local governments, U.S. Marine Corps, other Federal agencies, and other organizations and groups to provide for open space preservation and recreational opportunities.
11. Develop recreational facilities in accordance with activity and project plans.

Rationale for the Decisions

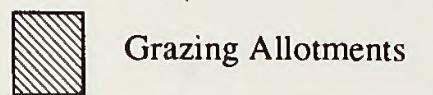
Ever expanding urbanization in southern California, particularly in San Diego County, is making the BLM-managed lands even more valuable for their natural values. The State of California Department of Fish and Game, officials from San Diego County, and local citizens have expressed an interest in maintaining the BLM-managed parcels for protection of open space and natural values. Two habitat management areas and an open space-wildlife corridor have been identified; two ACECs have been designated to protect sensitive plant and Native American values. Opportunities for increased recreation use are provided by identification of the Border Mountains SRA.

The BLM anticipates being an active participant in multi-agency multi-species planning initiatives, such as the Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) program in San Diego County, for protecting California's natural diversity while promoting sound economic development. Because this planning initiative is ongoing, the disposal category of the public land parcels in San Diego County were changed to "P-Protective Disposal" to ensure these valuable resources are managed for biodiversity values, regardless of who ultimately manages these parcels. This does not preclude the possibility that BLM may be the managing agency. The NCCP program coordinates well with BLM's own planning efforts in addressing major issues such as consolidating public land ownership, and protecting Threatened and Endangered species habitat and open space.

Map 2-1

San Diego County
Management Area

Livestock Grazing Allotments



Grazing Allotments



BLM Public Lands (Including
Split-Estate Lands)

Grazing Allotments

1-Cameron

2-Clover Flat

3-Dogpatch

4-Dulzura

5-Hauser Mountain

6-La Posta

7-Mother Grundy

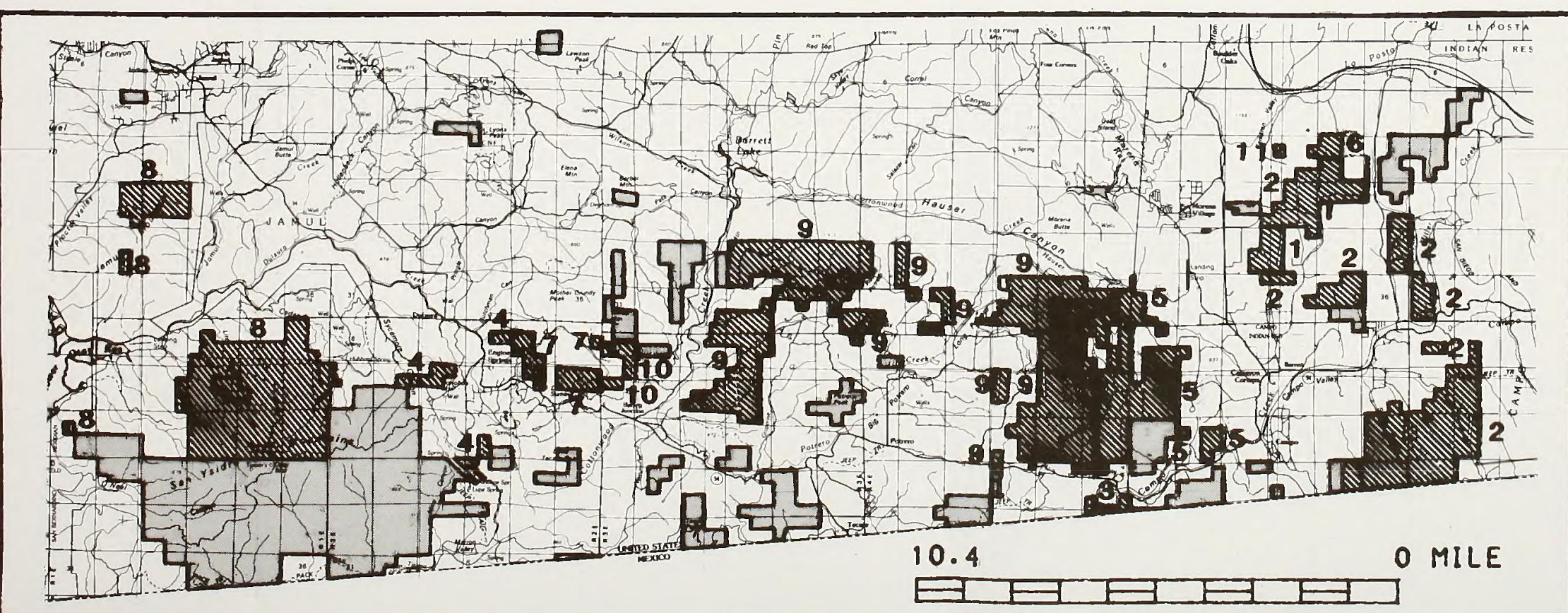
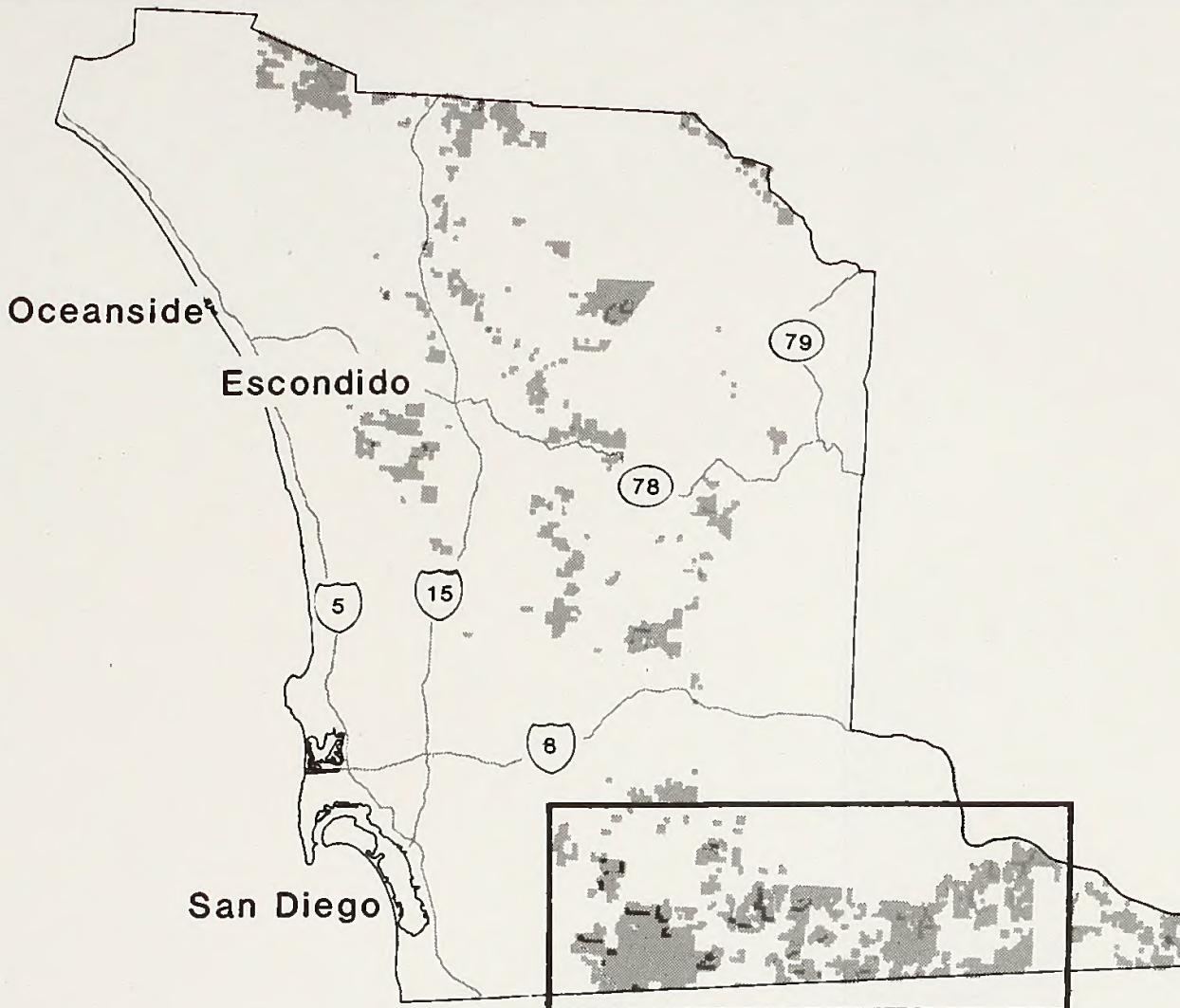
8-Otay Mountain

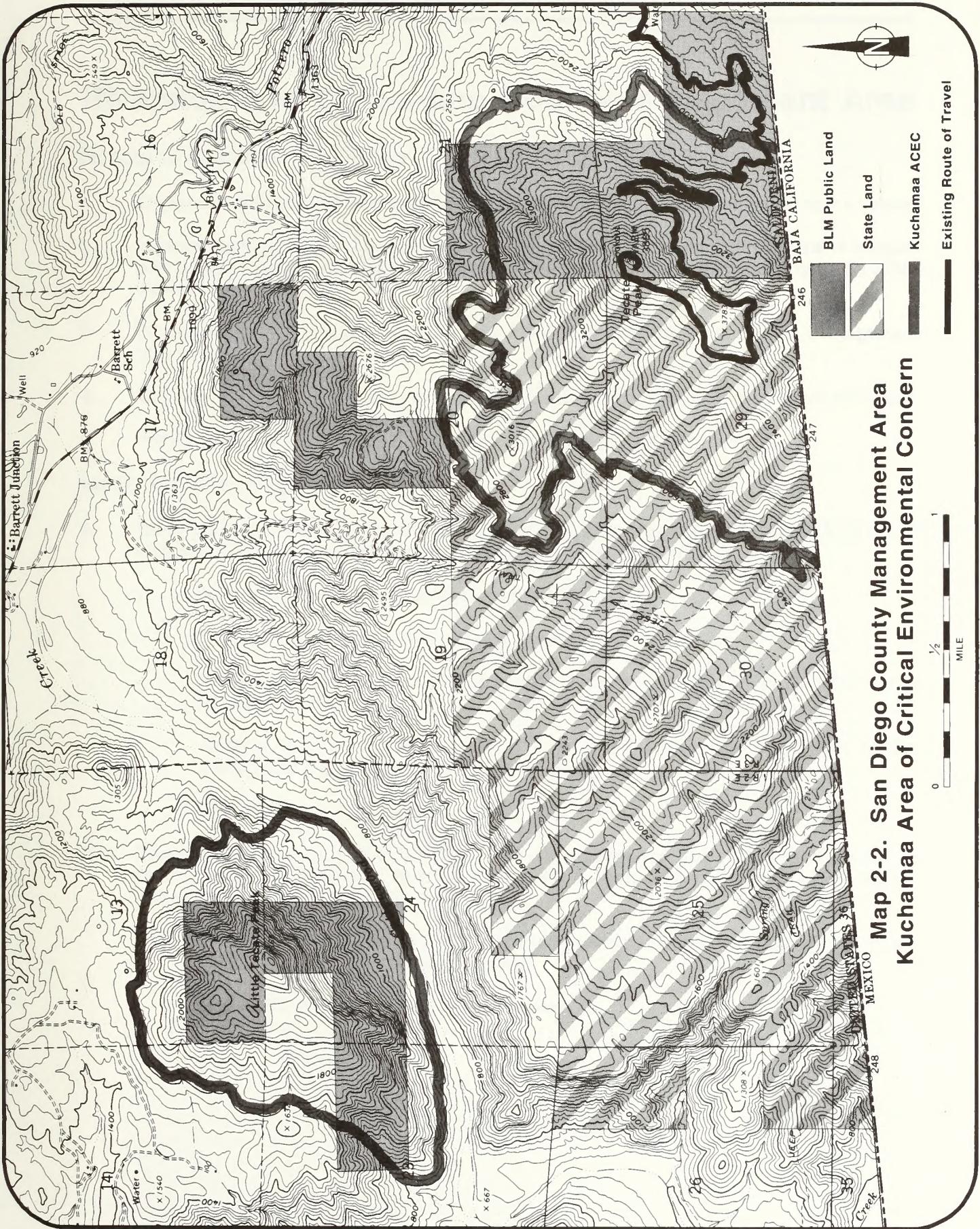
9-Potrero

10-Skunk Hollow

11-The Narrows

Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs-South Coast
Resource Area





Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Resource Condition Objectives

1. Emphasize protection and enhancement of sensitive species habitats and open space values.
2. Improve management effectiveness within the management area through disposal of isolated parcels and consolidation of BLM public land ownership, including substantial acquisition within the management area.
3. Provide recreation opportunities which are compatible with sensitive species management objectives.
4. Allow mineral development and other uses while maximizing protection of sensitive resources.
5. Protect Native American values associated with the Pechanga Historical Site.

Land Use Allocations

1. Designate 1,030 acres as the Potrero Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA) for preservation of Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat.
 - Acquire 11,952 acres for addition to the ACEC.
 - The ACEC is unavailable for mineral material sales.
 - The ACEC is proposed for closure to mineral leasing and entry under the 1872 mining law (as amended).
 - Grazing could be permitted only if it is found to be compatible with habitat management, as determined in the activity plan.
 - The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area.
2. Designate three parcels (107-021, 107-101, 107-121) totalling 760 acres in the upper Santa Ana River wash as the Santa Ana River ACEC and RNA for protection of Santa Ana River woolly-star and slender-horned spineflower.
 - The ACEC is unavailable for mineral material sales, is closed to motorized vehicle use, and is unavailable for livestock grazing.
 - The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Land Use Allocations, (cont.)

3. Designate 1,260 acres within the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve (including 40 acres within San Diego County) as an ACEC and RNA for protection for sensitive species and natural values.
 - Acquire 300 acres for addition to the ACEC.
 - The ACEC is unavailable for mineral material sales and livestock grazing.
 - The ACEC is proposed for closure to mineral leasing and entry under the 1872 mining law (as amended).
 - The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area.
 - 360 acres of the ACEC (parcels 218-231 and 218-331) are closed to motorized vehicle use.
4. Manage the segments of the Santa Margarita River (see Map 2-3) which are eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) in accordance with the interim guidance for protection of wild and scenic values as presented in Appendix E, and pursue determination of suitability for inclusion in the NWSRS.
5. Pursue cooperative management in accordance with Land Use Allocation No. 3 and 4, with the owners and managers of land in the vicinity of the Santa Margarita River, including the Fallbrook Utility District and the Marine Corps, Camp Pendleton. The purpose of cooperation will include protecting the natural values of the Santa Margarita River corridor by acquiring lands and providing an avenue for mitigating potential adverse impacts. Cooperative management and potential extension of the Santa Margarita ACEC will include the lands owned by the Fallbrook Utility District.
6. Manage the Badlands area, located east of the city of Riverside, for multi-species values (including the Stephen's kangaroo rat and the California Gnatcatcher) and open space.
 - Acquire 1,000 acres of adjacent land to consolidate ownership and improve management.
 - The area is unavailable for livestock grazing, pending completion of an activity plan. Grazing could be permitted if determined to be compatible with habitat management by the activity plan.
7. Manage parcels at Oak Mountain for sensitive plant and wildlife species values.
 - Acquire 640 acres for consolidation of sensitive plant habitat.
 - The three parcels in the Oak Mountain vicinity (the 888 acres in parcels 205-321, 205-341 and 220-041) are closed to motorized vehicle use and are unavailable for livestock grazing.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Land Use Allocations, (cont.)

8. Manage land near Valle Vista and the San Jacinto River for the protection of slender-horned spineflower populations.
 - Acquire 300 acres of adjacent land containing known populations of slender-horned spineflower.
 - Parcel 180-111 (545 acres) is closed to motorized vehicle use and is unavailable for livestock grazing.
9. Manage BLM public lands (parcels 146-281, 146-321, 146-361, 164-021, 164-101, 164-221 and 164-351) within the Soboba area as a special recreation management area (SRMA). The SRMA provides opportunities for equestrian use, hiking, backpacking, camping, picnicking, nature study, hunting and motorized vehicle use. The physical, social and managerial settings to be maintained for the SRMA are as follows:
 - Except for the recreational facilities to be provided, the SRMA shall be maintained as an unmodified natural environment.
 - Facilities will be provided for protection of resource values and public safety. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups.
10. Modification of the existing Soboba withdrawal (PLO 3221) will be pursued.
11. BLM parcel number 176-341 and the south half of parcel number 176-261 are available for disposal to state and local governments under the terms and conditions of a Recreation and Public Purpose Act. The north half of 176-261 is available for exchange to acquire Stephen's kangaroo rat habitat. In the interim, BLM will coordinate with local governments and other affected entities to reduce user conflicts and to protect sensitive habitat.
12. A total of 5,019 acres of mostly small and isolated parcels are available for exchange and also meet the disposal criteria of suitability for sale as set forth in Sec. 203 (a) (1) of FLPMA (Refer to Glossary for definition of disposal criteria). Within this total, there is one 200-acre parcel (190-321) which supports Least Bell's Vireo; this parcel is available only if suitable habitat is protected or compensated as a condition of disposal.
13. A total of 1,185 acres, consisting of parcels adjacent to the San Bernardino National Forest, are not available for sale but are available for private exchange or jurisdictional exchange between the U. S. Forest Service and BLM.
14. A total of 280 acres are available for exchange to consolidate ownership in the Soboba SRMA.
15. In addition to the lands identified as available for exchange in Land Use Allocation No. 13, a total of 4,957 acres are available for disposal by exchange but not sale on the condition that either 1) exchange be used to accomplish Potrero acquisitions, or 2) that exchange out of federal ownership not take place until the acquisition goal identified for the Potrero Reserve in Land Use Allocation No. 1 is attained. In the interim, the 1,540 acres at Steele Peak shall be managed for the preservation of Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat.
16. The 360-acre Agua Tibia Wilderness Study Area (WSA), parcel 220-191, is not available for disposal, but is suitable for jurisdictional exchange with the U.S. Forest Service.

Land Use Allocations, (cont.)

17. BLM parcels which have been identified for disposal and are within acquisition areas for California Gnatcatcher or other sensitive species reserves identified by a State or local government will be available and offered to that government entity prior to being offered to private parties.
18. A total of 3,193 acres are closed to motorized vehicle use, including the 2,553 acres identified in Land Use Allocations No. 2, 3, 7, 8, and the areas described below.
 - The 360-acre Agua Tibia WSA is closed to motorized vehicle use for preservation of wilderness values.
 - In addition to the 760 acres described in Land Use Allocation No. 2, a 280-acre parcel (108-081) in the Santa Ana River wash is closed to motorized vehicle use.
 - The Canyon Lake parcel (176-261) is designated as limited; the motorized vehicle use designations are shown in Map 2-4.

For other BLM public lands, until such time as vehicle route designation takes place, motorized vehicle use will be limited to existing routes of travel.

19. Lands identified as suitable for disposal are closed to grazing applications. Where grazing use currently occurs on such parcels, grazing leases and preferences will be cancelled two years after notice. The existing allotments which would be eliminated due to land disposal actions are Diamond Valley and Rawson Valley.

Future adjustments will be based on monitoring and the following standards:

 - 50% maximum utilization of current year's growth of perennial grasslands.
 - 25% maximum utilization of current year's growth of riparian vegetation.
 - Minimum residual dry matter (RDM) of 500 lb/acre for all annual grassland areas.
 - Prescribed burning for livestock forage production is not allowed in riparian areas or in areas which are identified by the Soil Conservation Service (Knecht, 1971) as unsuitable for type conversion and/or as characterized by soils with high erodibility potential.

20. All BLM public lands are open to oil and gas leasing, except for existing withdrawals and lands closed to mineral leasing in Land Use Allocations No. 1 and 3. The stipulations described in Appendix D shall apply to new oil and gas leases for the protection of federally listed and candidate species, including: Slender-horned spineflower, California Gnatcatcher, Stephens' kangaroo rat and Least Bell's Vireo. See Maps 2-5 and 2-6 for the area covered by each stipulation.
21. Management actions will conform to VRM Class 2 objectives within the Potrero and Santa Margarita Reserve ACECs. VRM Class 3 objectives will apply in other areas, except that VRM Class 1 objectives will apply under interim management of the eligible segments of the Santa Margarita River. Refer to Appendix H an explanation of the VRM classifications.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Land Use Allocations, (cont.)

22. Pursue cooperative management with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians and Riverside County for the purpose of protecting cultural values at the Pechanga Historical Site.

- The area is closed to motorized vehicle use and livestock grazing.
- The area is a right-of-way avoidance area and is closed to mineral material sales.
- The area is proposed for closure to mineral leasing and entry under the 1872 Mining Law (as amended).
- Acquire 30 acres of adjacent land to enhance cultural resource protection.

Management Actions

The following list of management actions are supporting actions needed to implement the land use decisions listed under "Land Use Allocations."

1. Publish Federal Register notice for vehicle route designations.
2. Publish Federal Register notice for ACEC designations.
3. Prepare ACEC plans for the Potrero, Santa Ana River and Santa Margarita River ACECs.
4. Prepare activity plan for the Soboba SRMA.
5. Prepare habitat management plans for the Badlands, Oak Mountain and Valle Vista/San Jacinto River.
6. Prepare feasibility reports for land exchanges and acquisitions.
7. Develop recreational facilities in accordance with activity and project plans.
8. Prepare and submit to Washington D.C. Office proposal to withdraw lands identified in Land Use Allocation No. 1 and 3 from entry and location under the 1872 Mining Law and the mineral leasing laws.

Rationale for the Decisions

Southern California's biodiversity is diminishing as wildlife habitat becomes more fragmented forming isolated small blocks of land due to urban expansion. The challenge is to preserve southern California's biodiversity without bringing urban development to a halt due to endangered species conflicts. One way to meet this challenge is to establish multi-species reserves utilizing large blocks of public land with high quality biodiversity values.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Rationale for the Decisions (cont.)

The Potrero ACEC and acquisition area is proposed for the purpose of protecting high quality Stephen's kangaroo rat and other sensitive species habitat. The Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have identified the Potrero Creek basin as one of the most important multi-species preserves in western Riverside County. The importance of the Potrero Creek basin as a multi-species preserve will become more critical with time as current and planned urban development begins to surround the basin, replacing adjacent wildlife habitat and cutting off wildlife movement between regions. The large reserve size, adjacent blocks of public land (Soboba SRMA), and the hills which surround the Potrero Creek basin will all serve to buffer SKR habitat from encroaching development.

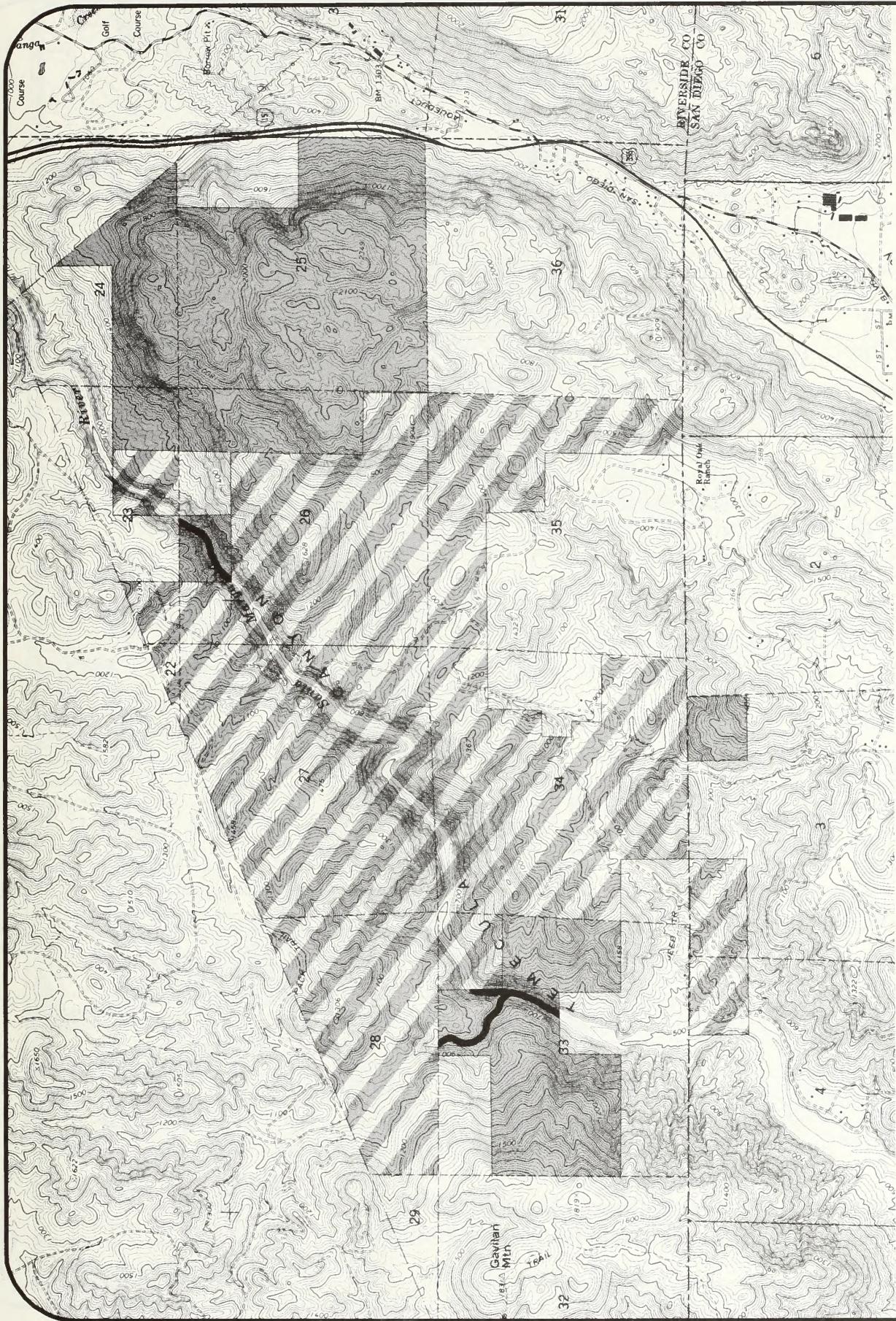
The small and scattered public land parcels located outside of the Potrero ACEC and proposed RCHCA reserves will be utilized as an exchange base for acquisition within the Potrero ACEC. Many of these scattered public land parcels contain occupied or potential SKR habitat. However, most of these parcels are expected to be surrounded by development within the next 15 years, even if retained by the BLM. The long-term viability of these SKR populations is doubtful due to increased isolation and could be extirpated within the next 20 years.

The larger public land parcels within the management area were retained for protection of sensitive species and natural values, including the upper Santa Ana River wash, the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve, the Badlands, and Oak Mountain.

Current populations, coupled with rapidly expanding growth and development through the management area, have created demands which have far exceeded the existing supply of recreation facilities. The result is a recognized need for BLM public lands to meet the public demand for recreation and to provide a broader range of recreational opportunities. The Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area possesses some unique recreational attributes. If the potential of these lands becomes better known, and particularly if legal access and recreational facilities are provided, greater recreational use will take place. These lands include the Santa Margarita River (determined eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System), Soboba (where a large concentration of land is available close to urban areas), the Agua Tibia Wilderness Study Area (recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System), and Canyon Lake (where BLM manages land adjoining the water surface). At the behest of the City of Canyon Lake, these BLM public land parcels are available for use by local governments under the terms and conditions of a Recreation and Public Purpose Act lease.

The provision for cooperative management of the Pechanga Historical Site will help to protect the cultural values contained therein as required under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

R3W R2W



Map 2-3

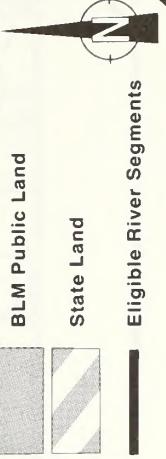
Santa Margarita River Segments on BLM Public Land Eligible for Inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System

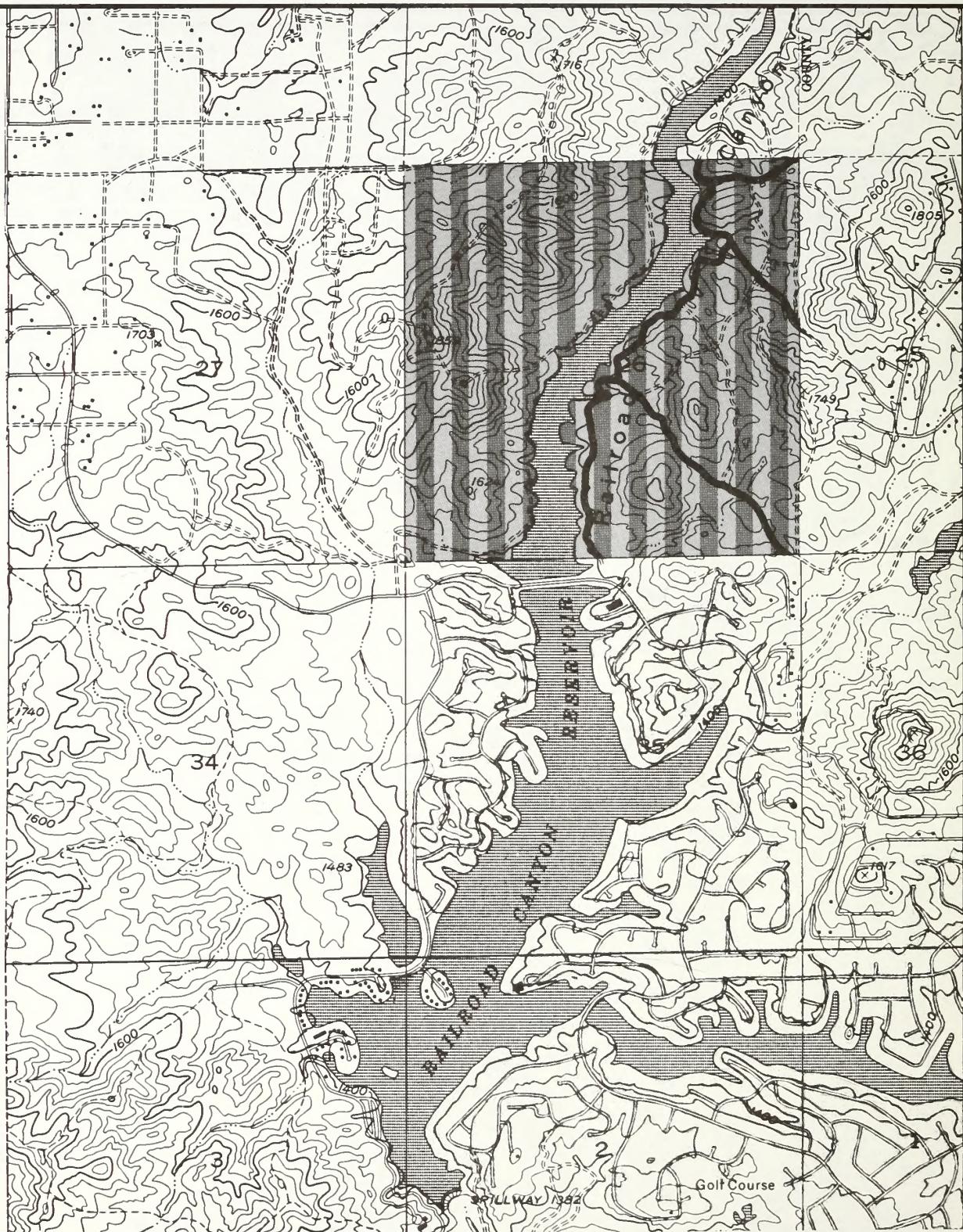


BLM Public Land

State Land

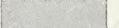
Eligible River Segments





Map 2-4
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area
Canyon Lake Motorized Vehicle Route Designations

0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
MILE

-  BLM Public Land
-  Area Closed to Motorized Vehicle Use
-  Existing Routes Open to Motorized Vehicle Use



Map 2-5

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

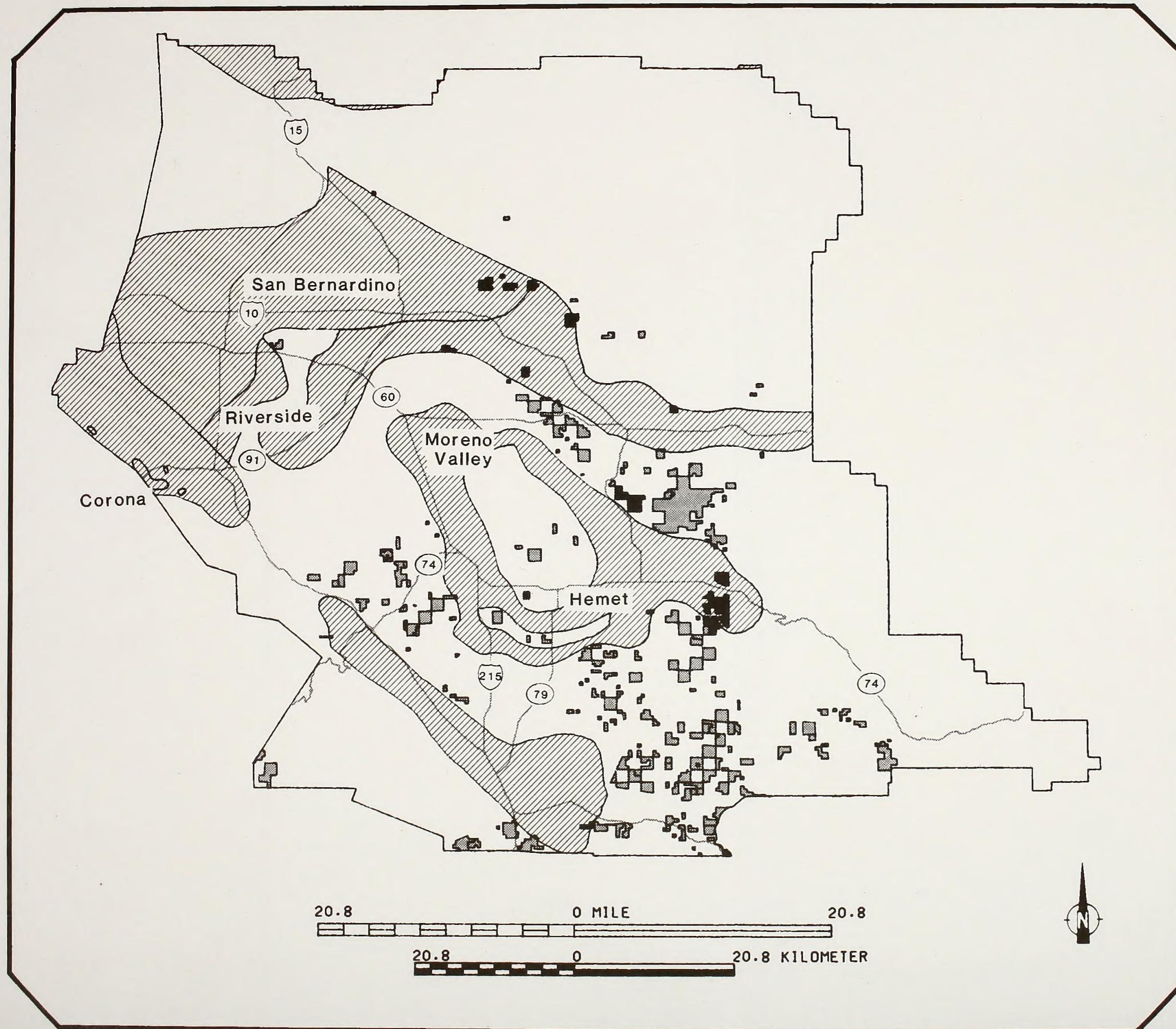
Lands Where Lease Stipulations for Slender-horned Spineflower, California Gnatcatcher, and Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Will Be Applied to Oil and Gas Leases.

 Areas Having Potential for Oil and Gas, California Gnatcatcher Habitat, and Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat
(California Gnatcatcher and Stephens' Kangaroo Rat stipulations apply to all BLM public lands within these areas.)

 Slender-horned Spineflower Stipulation Areas

 BLM Public Lands (Including Split Estate Lands)

Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs-South Coast
Resource Area



Map 2-6

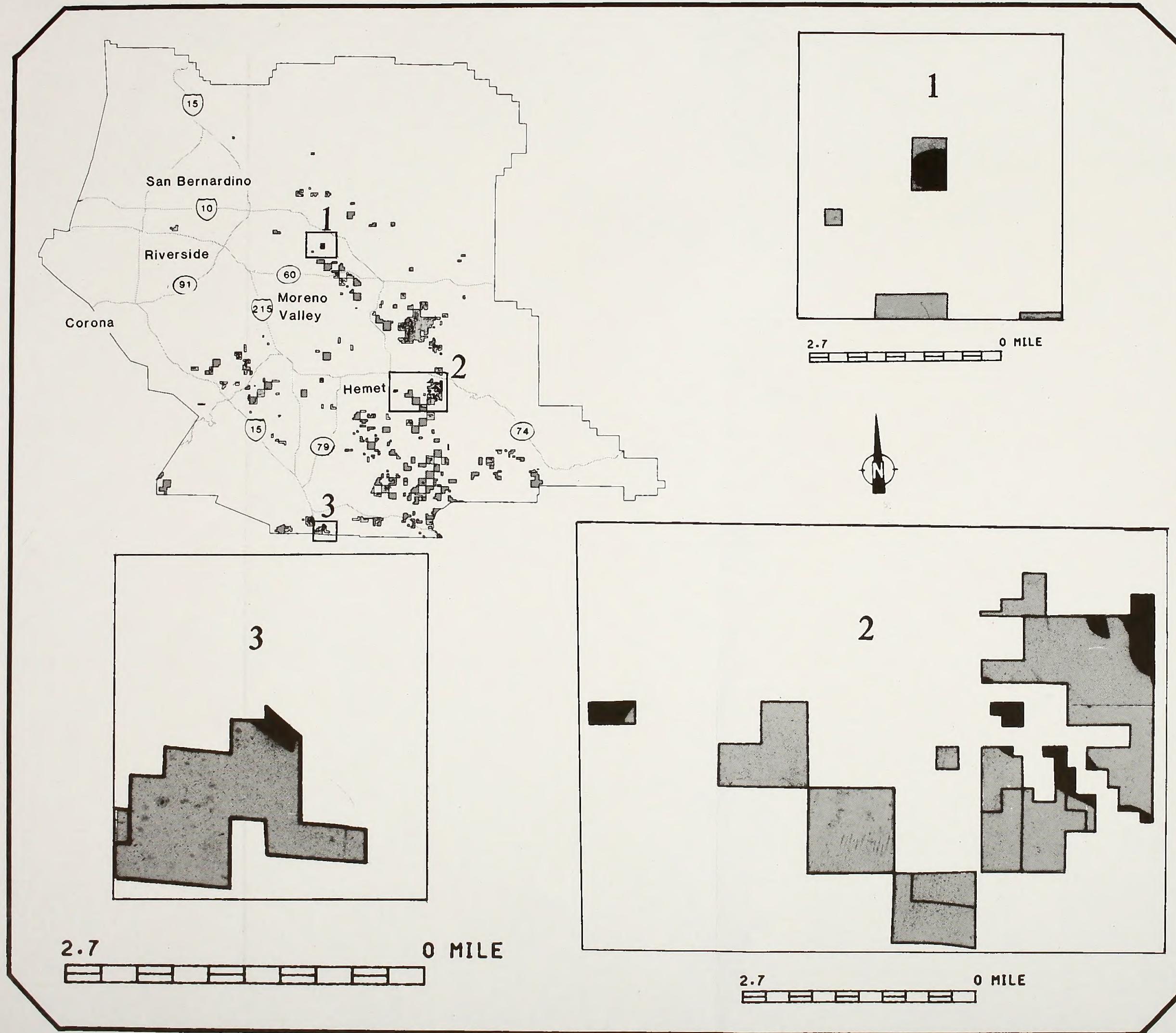
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Lands Where Lease Stipulations for Least Bell's Vireo Will Be Applied to Oil and Gas Leases

[Solid Black Box] Potential Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Reserves

[Light Gray Box] BLM Public Lands (Including Split-Estate Lands)

Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs-South Coast
Resource Area



Beauty Mountain Management Area

Resource Condition Objectives

1. Emphasize protection of sensitive species, open space, watershed and natural values.
2. Improve management effectiveness within the management area through disposal of isolated parcels and consolidation of BLM public land ownership.
3. Enhance habitats for all wildlife species, with emphasis on deer and quail.
4. Provide opportunities for low impact recreation through provision of facilities and services.

Land Use Allocations

1. Manage the BLM public lands within the management area as a wildlife habitat management area (HMA).

To enhance wildlife habitat, conduct vegetation manipulation (prescribed burning) as needed to maintain diversity of vegetation age classes, with 20% of vegetation as early seral communities, as a means of enhancing wildlife habitat and increasing forage.
2. Manage BLM public lands within the management area as a special recreation management area (SRMA). The SRMA provides opportunities for equestrian use, hiking, backpacking, camping, picnicking, nature study, hunting and motorized vehicle use. The physical, social and managerial settings to be maintained for the SRMA are as follows:
 - Except for the recreational facilities to be provided, the area will be maintained as an unmodified natural environment.
 - Facilities will be provided for protection of resource values and public safety. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups.
3. Designate 5,830 acres in the central portion of the management area as the Million Dollar Spring Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) for the protection of watershed and sensitive natural values.
 - Acquire 510 acres for addition to the ACEC.
 - The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area and is not available for material sales.
 - Approval of any and all future activities within the ACEC will require implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and monitoring in accordance with the BLM-California 208 Water Quality Management Plan in order to maintain water quality and watershed conditions.

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Beauty Mountain Management Area

Land Use Allocations (cont.)

4. Designate 1,710 acres currently leased to San Diego State University, Systems Ecology Research Group, as the Johnson Canyon ACEC and Research Natural Area (RNA) for the protection of unique vegetation resources.

Acquire 2,100 acres for addition to the ACEC.

- The ACEC is not available for mineral material sales or livestock grazing.
- The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area.

5. Acquire 12,141 acres within the area of partially consolidated BLM public land ownership, including the 870 acres identified in Land Use Allocations No. 3 and 4.

6. A total of 1,992 acres of mostly small and isolated parcels are available for exchange; these parcels also meet the disposal criteria of suitability for sale as set forth in Sec. 203 (a) (1) of FLPMA (Refer to Glossary for definition of disposal criteria).

7. A total of 4,059 acres are available for disposal, but only for land exchange to consolidate BLM public land ownership within the management area, consistent with management objectives. A portion of these lands (2,262 acres), are within the Beauty Mountain WSA and will only be available for exchange if and when they are released from Wilderness consideration, and then only to exchange for acquisition of private lands containing high riparian values that are either within or contiguous to the WSA.

8. BLM parcels which have been identified for disposal and are within acquisition areas for California Gnatcatcher or other sensitive species reserves identified by a State or local government, will be available and offered to that government entity prior to being offered to private parties.

9. Until such time as vehicle route designation takes place, motorized vehicle use is limited to existing routes of travel.

10. Livestock grazing allocations are described in Appendix G and Map 2-7. Lands identified as suitable for disposal are closed to grazing applications. Where grazing use currently occurs on such parcels, grazing leases and preferences will be cancelled two years after notice. The Cahuilla allotments may be eliminated due to land disposal actions.

In addition, the following standards for livestock grazing are established. Future adjustments will be based on these standards and monitoring.:

- 50% maximum utilization of current year's growth of perennial grasslands.
- 25% maximum utilization of current year's growth of riparian vegetation.
- Minimum residual dry matter (RDM) of 500 lb/acre for all annual grassland areas.
- Prescribed burning for livestock forage production is not allowed in riparian areas and in areas which are identified by the Soil Conservation Service (Knecht, 1971 and Bowman, 1973) as unsuitable for type conversion and/or as characterized by soils with high erodibility potential.

Land Use Allocations (cont.)

11. Management actions will conform to VRM Class 2 objectives within ACECs and VRM Class 3 objectives in other areas. Refer to Appendix H for a definition of the VRM class objectives.

Management Actions

The following list of management actions are supporting actions needed to implement the land use decisions listed under "Land Use Allocations."

1. Publish Federal Register notices for ACEC designations.
2. Publish Federal Register notice for vehicle route designations.
3. Prepare a coordinated activity level plan for wildlife habitat, recreation management and livestock grazing as it pertains to the Beauty Mountain allotment; coordinate BLM's management objectives for Beauty Mountain with the State's (California Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Parks and Recreation) management objectives for Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.
4. Prepare feasibility reports for land exchanges and acquisitions.
5. Conduct prescribed burning for wildlife habitat and range improvement objectives in accordance with activity plans.
6. Establish water source improvements for wildlife habitat and range improvement objectives in accordance with activity plans.
7. Develop recreational facilities in accordance with activity and project plans.

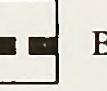
Rationale for the Decisions

The BLM-administered public lands within this management area comprise over 28,500 acres of mostly large parcels in a nearly consolidated block, and possess high value as wildlife habitat, open space, range, and watershed, and have a relatively untapped potential for recreation use. Identification of the area as both a habitat management area and a special recreational management area will provide for more intensive management of all of the natural and recreational values associated with these public lands. In addition, important watershed values are protected and unique opportunities for study of chaparral vegetation are provided in designation of the Million Dollar Spring and Johnson Canyon Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

Map 2-7

Beauty Mountain Management Area

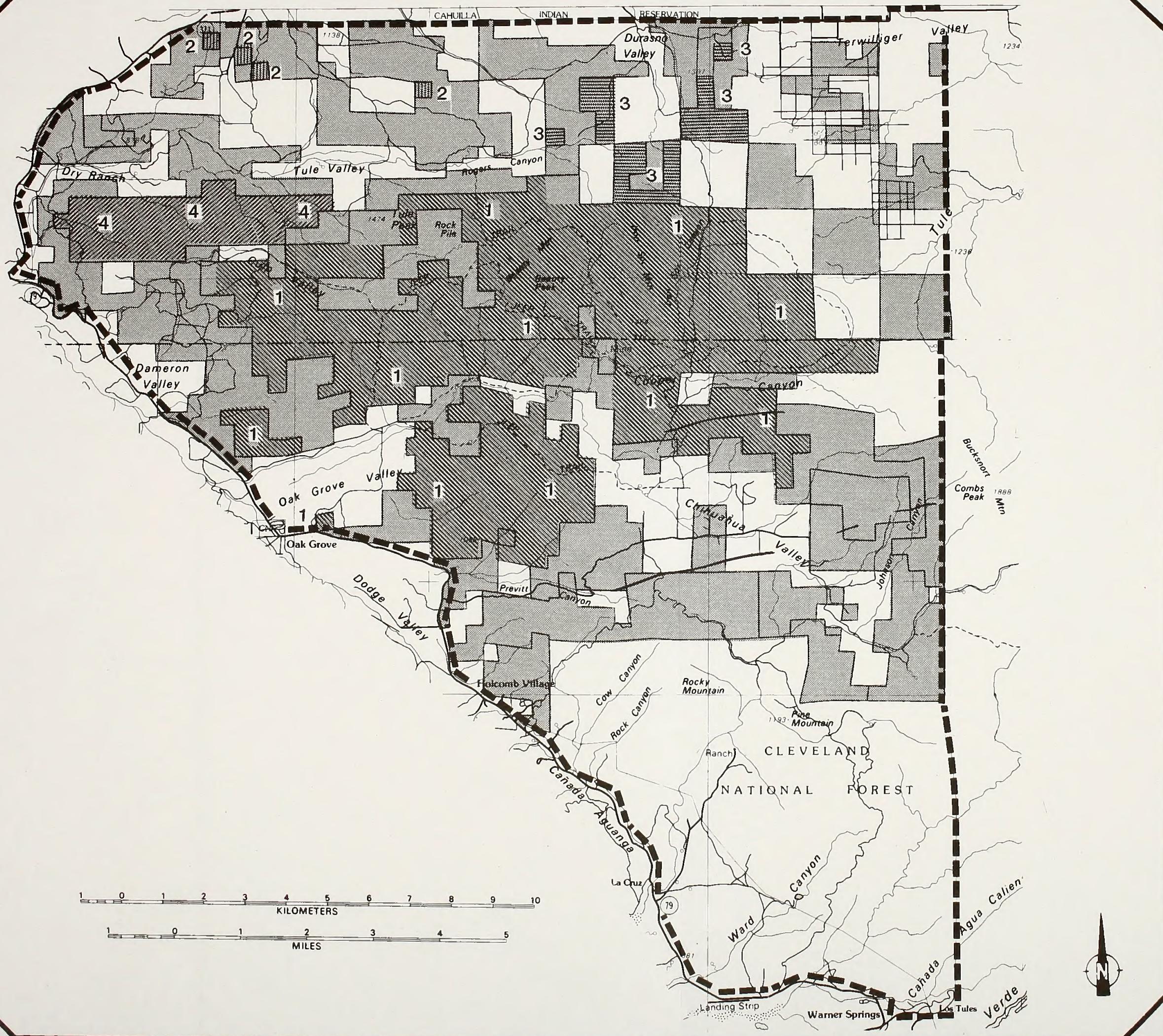
Livestock Grazing Allotments

-  1-Beauty Mountain
-  2-Coahuilla
-  3-Rogers Canyon
-  4-Tule Valley
-  Boundary of Management Area
-  BLM Public Lands (Including Split-Estate Lands)

Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs-South Coast
Resource Area

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
KILOMETERS

0 1 2 3 4 5
MILES



Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Resource Condition Objectives

1. Improve management effectiveness through transfer and disposal of lands in this management area and provide for consolidation of BLM public land ownership in other management areas.
2. Allow oil and gas leasing while providing protection of sensitive resources.

Land Use Allocations

1. A total of 3,711 acres of mostly small and isolated parcels are available for exchange. These parcels also meet the disposal criteria of suitability for sale as set forth in Sec. 203 (a) (1) of FLPMA (Refer to Glossary for definition of disposal criteria). Of this total, five parcels with 686 acres near Castaic Lake are under Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) application by the State of California Department of Water Resources. Conveyance under the R&PP Act will be preferred over sale on these lands.
2. A total of 1,216 acres, not available for disposal from federal ownership, are considered suitable for jurisdictional exchange with the U. S. Forest Service.
3. BLM parcels which have been identified for disposal and are within acquisition areas for sensitive species reserves or within open space park areas identified by a State or local government, such as the proposed Santa Clarita Woodlands Park in the Santa Susana Mountains and the Palos Verdes Peninsula, will be available and offered to that government entity prior to being offered to private parties.
4. All BLM public lands are open to oil and gas leasing. The following stipulations are applied to new oil and gas leases for protection of federally listed species:
 - Slender-horned spineflower T&E Stipulation
 - Least Bell's Vireo T&E Stipulation
 - Unarmored three-spined stickleback CSU Stipulation

See Maps 2-8 and 2-9 for the area covered by each stipulation, and Appendix D for a full description of each stipulation.

5. Until such time as vehicle route designation takes place, motorized vehicle use will be limited to existing routes of travel.
6. The livestock grazing allocations for this management area are listed in Appendix G.

Lands identified as suitable for disposal are closed to new grazing applications. Existing grazing lease and preferences for these parcels, such as the Quail Valley Allotment, will be cancelled two years after notification.

7. Management actions will conform to visual resource management (VRM) Class 3 objectives

Chapter 2 - Land Use Decisions
Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Management Actions

The following list of management actions are supporting actions needed to implement the land use decisions listed under "Land Use Allocations."

1. Publish Federal Register notice for vehicle route designations.
2. Contact the U.S. Forest Service concerning the suitability of lands for transfer of jurisdiction and notify local agencies regarding availability of lands identified for disposal.
3. Prepare feasibility reports for land exchanges and disposals.

Rationale for the Decisions

These decisions provide for continuation of current management direction which is primarily oriented toward disposal and transfer of the public surface lands and minerals management of the 42,000 acres of BLM-administered mineral estate. Some of these lands have potential for mineral resources such as oil and gas and/or sand and gravel. Over the last ten years disposal actions have reduced public surface acreage from approximately 11,500 to the current 5,613. Of these remaining lands, 1,216 acres are considered suitable for jurisdictional exchange with the U.S. Forest Service and 686 acres near Castaic Lake are under application for conveyance to the State of California Department of Water Resources under the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act. If these actions are consummated, only 50 scattered parcels would remain with an average size of less than 80 acres. Because of their size, location, surrounding lands uses and lack of legal access, these parcels are difficult to manage. Feasible opportunities to consolidate public land ownership appear to be limited.

Management effectiveness will be improved through disposal of these isolated parcels and will provide for consolidation of public land ownership in other management areas. In addition to surface land ownership considerations, these decisions provide continued management of the federal mineral estate lands which shall remain open to oil and gas leasing and mineral material sale.

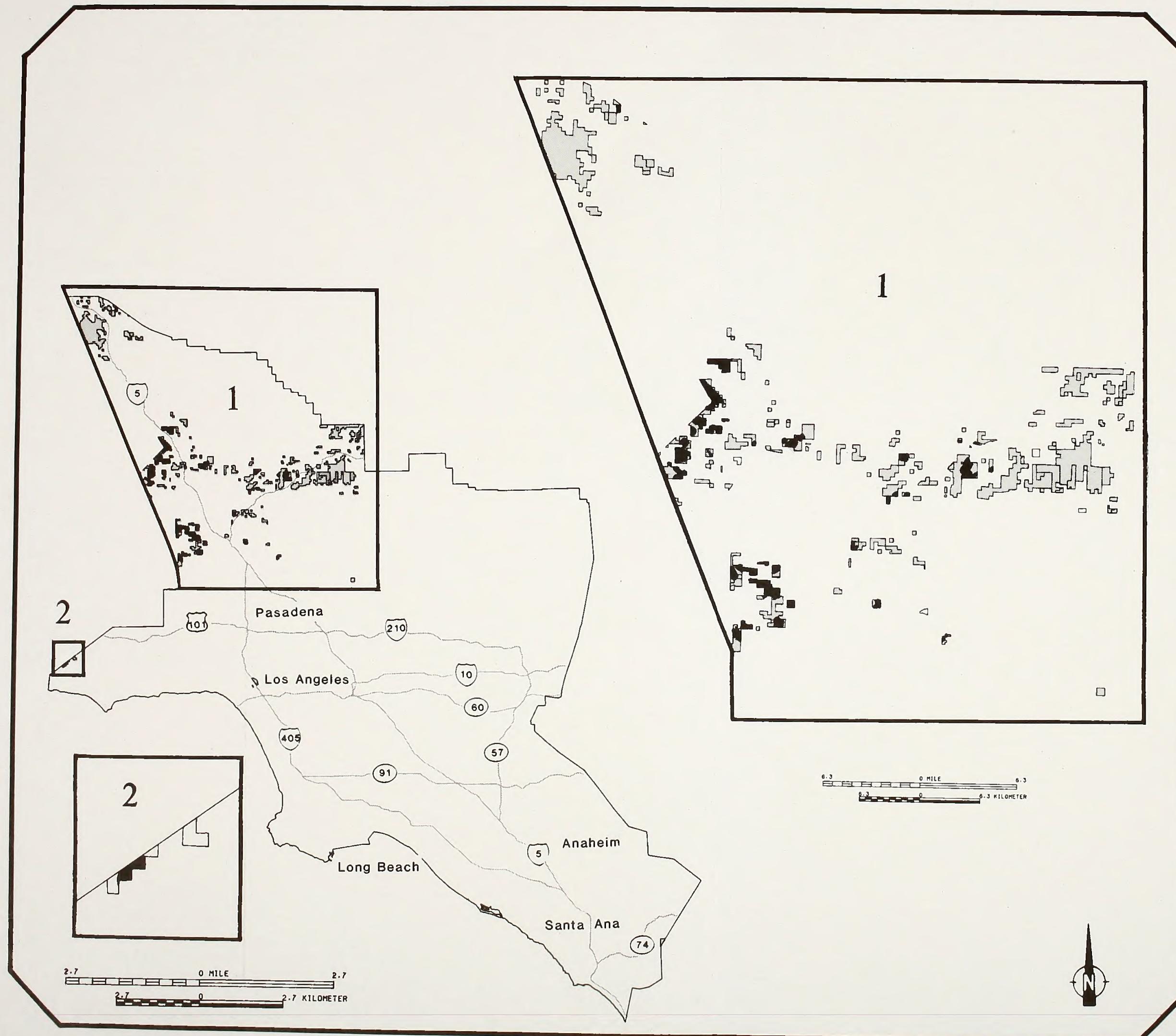
Map 2-8

Los Angeles-Orange County
Management Area

Lands Where Stipulations for Least
Bell's Vireo Will be Applied to Oil
and Gas Leases

- Least Bell's Vireo Stipulation
Areas
- BLM Public Lands (Including
Split-Estate Lands)

Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs-South Coast
Resource Area



Map 2-9

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

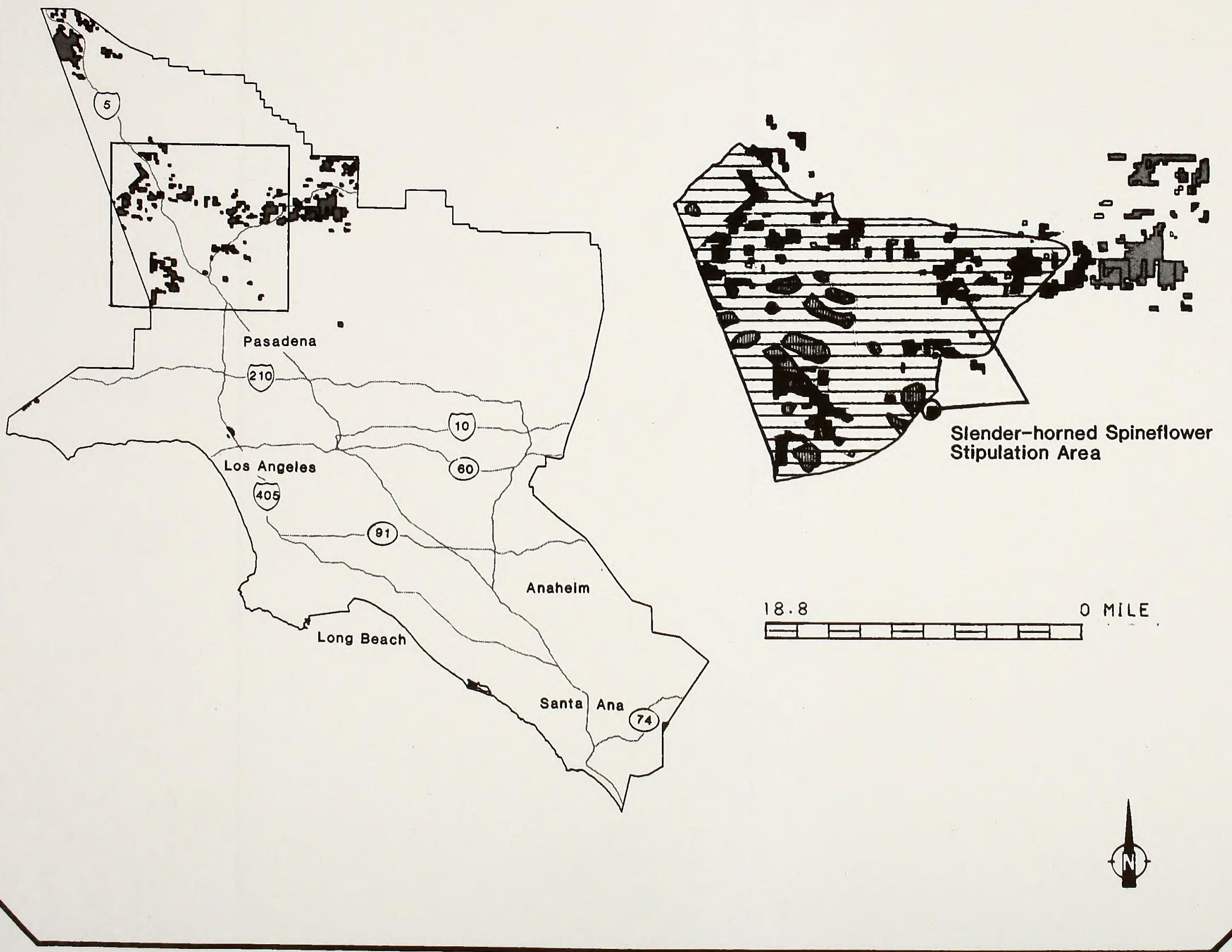
Lands Where Stipulations For Slender-horned Spineflower and Unarmored Three-spined Stickleback Will Be Applied To Oil and Gas Leases

Areas Having Potential for Oil and Gas, and Occurring Within a Zone of Potential Influence on Unarmored Three-spined Stickleback Habitat
(The controlled surface use stipulation for Unarmored Three-spined Stickleback applies to all BLM public lands within these areas.)

Slender-horned Spineflower Stipulation Area

Existing Oil Fields

BLM Public Lands (Including Split-Estate Lands)



Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Palm Springs-South Coast
Resource Area

Glossary

(Including Acronyms and Abbreviations)

ACEC. Area of Critical Environmental Concern. An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

ACTIVITY PLAN. A site-specific plan for the management of one or more resources, e.g. allotment management plan or habitat management plan. Activity plans provide the additional detail necessary to implement decisions made in the Resource Management Plan.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of BLM public lands but may include parcels of private, other federal and/or state-owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

AMP. Allotment Management Plan. A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment. It is prepared with consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s), lessee(s), or other affected parties.

AUM. Animal Unit Month. The amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one cow, or its equivalent (one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privilege that represents the privilege of grazing one animal for a period of one month.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE. Geographic locale containing structures, artifacts, material remains, and/or other evidence(s) of past human activity.

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT. A procedural step in the interagency consultation process under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act where the BLM submits a written summary of potential project impacts to threatened or endangered species to the USFWS for their evaluation.

BMP. Best Management Practice. A practice, or a combination of practices, determined by a state or a designated planning agency to be the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

BLM PUBLIC LAND. As used in this document, these are lands where both the surface and mineral estates are federally owned and administered by the BLM. Also see FEDERAL LANDS and BLM SPLIT ESTATE LANDS.

BLM SPLIT ESTATE LANDS. In this document, BLM split estate refers to areas where the surface is owned by private or state or local government, and the minerals are federally owned and administered by BLM. Also see SPLIT ESTATE LANDS.

Glossary

CANDIDATE SPECIES. Candidate species are any species not yet officially listed, but which are undergoing a status review or are proposed for listing according to Federal Register notices published by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce.

CLASSIFICATION. A formal action to classify the public land parcels into land use categories with different types of uses and intensity of use. Lands are classified as to multiple-use management or disposal. Classifications can segregate (i.e. not keep open) the affected lands from settlement, location, sale, selection, entry, lease, or other forms of disposal under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws and this segregative effect of each classification is governed by applicable laws and regulations.

CRITICAL HABITAT. Any habitat, which if lost, would appreciably decrease the likelihood of the survival and recovery of a threatened or endangered species, or a distinct segment of its population. Critical habitat may represent any portion of the present habitat of a listed species and may include additional areas for reasonable population expansion. Critical habitat must be officially designated as such by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Services.

CULTURAL RESOURCE. The fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structure, buildings, objectives artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the resource.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT. The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

DISPOSAL. Transfer of ownership of a tract of public land from the United States to another party.

DISPOSAL CRITERIA. Under the authority of Section 203 (a) of the federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), certain public lands may be sold if it is determined through land use planning that such lands meet the following disposal criteria:

- (1) such tract because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another federal department or agency; or
- (2) such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other federal purpose; or
- (3) disposal of such tract will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values including but not limited to recreation and scenic values, which would best be served by maintaining such tract in Federal ownership.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. Any species formally recognized by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FEDERAL LANDS. As used in this document, lands owned by the United States, including mineral estates, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what federal agency administers them.

Glossary

FEDERAL MINERAL ESTATE. See BLM SPLIT ESTATE LANDS.

FIRE FUEL. The living and dead vegetative material that can be consumed by fire.

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN. A source document containing fire history, ecological impacts, and proposed fire actions for manageable units of public lands.

FIRE MANAGEMENT. The use of full suppression, limited suppression, and prescribed fire to achieve desired management objectives.

FLPMA. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Public Law 94-579, which gives the BLM legal authority to establish public land policy, to establish guidelines for administering such policy and to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of public land.

FORAGE. All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

FULL SUPPRESSION. Taking aggressive action on all fires on or threatening the public lands with sufficient forces to contain the fire during the early burning period.

GRAZING PREFERENCE. The total number of AUM of livestock grazing on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.

GRAZING LEASE. A document authorizing use of the public land for the purpose of grazing livestock.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HAZARDOUS WASTES. Those materials defined in Section 101 (14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and listed in 40 CFR 261.

HISTORIC. Refers to period wherein non-native cultural activities took place, based primarily upon European roots, having no origin in traditional native American culture(s).

HYDROCARBONS. Organic chemical compounds of hydrogen and carbon atoms that form the basis of all petroleum products, including oil and gas.

INHOLDING. A parcel of privately-owned land surrounded by BLM public land.

INTERDISCIPLINARY. Characterized by interactive participation or cooperation of two or more disciplines or fields of study.

LEASABLE MINERALS. Those minerals or materials that can be leased from the federal government. Includes oil and gas, coal, phosphate, sodium, potash, oil shale, and geothermal resources.

LEASE (MINERAL). A contract between an owner of mineral rights and another, granting the latter the right to search for and produce gas, hydrocarbons, or other mineral substances upon payment of an agreed-upon rental, and royalties based on production.

Glossary

LIMITED SUPPRESSION. A deviation from normal fire suppression that is based on a fire land use decision or is practiced where controlling fire is extremely difficult or where the values-at-risk do not warrant the expense associated with normal suppression procedures.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Minerals or materials subject to disposal and development through the Mining Law of 1872 (as amended). Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold, silver and other materials not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.).

MANAGEMENT AREA. A discrete portion of the total planning area that has common features, problems, and/or management needs, that lends itself to specific management decisions.

MINERAL ESTATE. See FEDERAL MINERAL ESTATE.

MODERN URBAN. One of the six classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum. In modern urban areas, opportunities to experience recreation in affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent, as is the convenience of recreation sites and opportunities. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk taking, and testing of outdoor skills are unimportant. Opportunities for competitive spectator sports are common, as are opportunities to use parks and open spaces highly influenced by people.

MONITORING. Specific studies which evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken toward achieving management objectives.

MULTIPLE USE. The management of the public land and its various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values, and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output. Multiple use management by the BLM is in accordance with Section 102 (a) (7) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Nddb. Natural Diversity Data Base. A program in the Department of Fish and Game, the Nddb inventories the locations of the state's rarest species and natural communities. Its goal is to help conserve California's biotic diversity by providing government agencies and the private sector with information to assist in land-use decisions and resource management.

NRHP. National Register of Historic Places. A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the Historic Preservation act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV) DESIGNATION. See VEHICLE ROUTE DESIGNATION.

Glossary

OHV. Off-Highway-Vehicle. Generally, any motorized vehicle designed for cross-country travel over any type of natural terrain. A off-highway-vehicle is defined in California Vehicle Code Sections 38006 and 38012 and generally includes dirt and dual purpose motorcycles, dune buggies, jeeps, 4-wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles, and all-terrain-vehicles (ATVs). OHV and ORV (off-road vehicle) are considered synonymous and refer to any motorized vehicle used for travel in areas normally considered inaccessible to conventional highway vehicles. Go-carts, quarter midgets, dragsters, moto-cross motorcycles, bicycles, horses, and motorhomes are not considered OHVs.

ONA. Outstanding Natural Area. Area of outstanding scenic splendor or natural wonder that merits special attention and care in management to ensure its preservation in a natural condition. A type of Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

PALEONTOLOGY. The study of life in past geologic time, based on fossil plants and animals, and including phylogeny, their relationships to existing plants, animals, and environments, and the chronology of the Earth's history.

PREHISTORIC. Refers to period wherein Native American cultural activities took place which were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

PREScribed BURNING. The application of fire to wildland fuels under such conditions of weather, fuels, and topography that specific objectives are accomplished safely.

PRIMITIVE. One of the six classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum. Primitive areas offer recreation opportunities for isolation from the sights and sounds of human activities, where a visitor can feel a part of the natural environment, experience a high degree of challenge and risk, and sue outdoor skills.

PUBLIC LAND. See BLM PUBLIC LAND.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT. Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock, wild free-roaming horses and burros, and wildlife. The term includes but is not limited to structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired result.

RAPTOR. Birds of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks; e.g., hawks, owls, eagles, and falcons.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES. R&PP refers to both the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 USC 869 (a)) and the uses to be made of public land transferred under the act. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purposes uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM. A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities. Six classes are included: primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, semiprimitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and modern urban.

RESOURCE AREA. A management unit of a BLM district. In this document, the Palm Springs South-Coast Resource Area is a management unit of the California Desert District.

Glossary

RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANT. A right attached to the land for use by another party (i.e., utility lines, road, etc.).

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow rooted in the water table of streams, ponds, and springs.

RNA. Research Natural Area. An area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; an unusual plant or animal association; a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or outstanding or unusual geologic, soil, or water features.

ROADED NATURAL. One of the six classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum. Roaded natural areas offer about equal recreation opportunities for affiliation with other user groups or isolation from sights and sounds of human activities. Such areas provide the opportunity for visitors to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important except in specific challenging activities. The practice of outdoor skills may be important. Opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation are present.

RURAL. One of the six classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum. In rural areas, opportunities to experience recreation in affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent, as is the convenience of recreation sites. These factors generally are more important than the natural setting. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk taking, and testing of outdoor skills are unimportant except in activities involving challenge and risk.

SALABLE MINERALS. Minerals that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay.

SCOPING PROCESS. An early and public process for determining the nature, significance, and range of issues to be addressed related to a proposed action.

SEASON OF USE. The part of the year in which livestock are authorized to graze in a given area.

"SECTION 15" GRAZING LEASE. A document authorizing use of public lands for livestock grazing outside grazing districts. The term refers to Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

SEMIPRIMITIVE MOTORIZED. One of the six classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum. Semiprimitive motorized areas offer some opportunities for isolation from the sights and sounds of human activities, but this is not as important as opportunities for primitive recreation. Use of these areas involves the opportunity for visitors to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. Such an area provides an explicit opportunity to use motorized equipment while in the area.

SEMIPRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED. One of the six classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum. Semiprimitive nonmotorized areas offer some opportunities for isolation from the sights and sounds of human activities, but this is not as important as opportunities for primitive recreation. Use of these areas involves the opportunity for visitors to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.

Glossary

SENSITIVE SPECIES. Species that are not yet listed as endangered or threatened, but that are undergoing a status review. This may include animals whose populations are consistently and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, so that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.

SIGNIFICANCE. A high degree of importance as indicated by either quantitative measurements or qualitative judgments. Significance may be determined by evaluating characteristics pertaining to location, extent, consequences, and duration.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA. An area where special management or intensive recreation management is needed. Recreation activity plans are required, and greater managerial investment in facilities or supervision can be anticipated.

SPLIT ESTATE LANDS. A given area where the surface and mineral estates are in different ownerships. Also see BLM SPLIT ESTATE LANDS.

SUSTAINED YIELD. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public land consistent with multiple use. This term is most commonly associated with forest management and the provisions of an undiminished or "even flow" average annual production of wood fiber over decades. It is also applicable to the management of all renewable resources including forage, wildlife, water, recreation, or any value that can be managed for renewal and sustained productivity. It is dependent on the application of multiple use management in a way that assumes the maintenance of the land's productivity.

THREATENED SPECIES. Any species formally recognized by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TREND. The direction of change in range condition over a period of time, expressed as upward, downward, or static. The factors that influence trend are changes in plant composition, abundance of young plants, plant residues, plant vigor, and the condition of the soil surface.

208 WATER PLAN. A water quality management plan developed by an agency of each state. In California, the Department of Environmental Quality developed the plan. Called "208" from the section number of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 and 1977 (also called the Clean Water Act). Section 208 of that act specifies how a continuing process of water quality management is to be used to meet the goals of the law and how boundaries of area wide regions are to be determined. It establishes procedures to be used by each state in designating an agency to develop the plan and identifies issues to be addressed in the plan.

UNCLASSIFIED RIPARIAN FOREST. Mapped riparian areas that were not identified as one of the six riparian vegetation types used in this planning effort.

UTILIZATION. The portion of the current year's production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. The term may refer either to a single species or to the vegetation as a whole.

VEGETATION TYPE. A grouping of similar vegetation based on structure, a product of the complex of climatic factors effective in a region.

Glossary

VEHICLE ROUTE DESIGNATION. Executive Order 11644 requires that all public land be designated for appropriate levels of OHV use in one of three possible categories: Open, Limited, or Closed. These categories are defined as follows:

Open: Means an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in Subparts 8341 and 8342 of 43 CFR.

Limited: Means an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accompanied within the following types of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions.

Closed: Means an area where off-highway vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-highway vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons if specifically approved.

Exclusions (from Executive Order 11644 as amended by Executive Order 11989) are any military, fire, emergency or law enforcement vehicles while being used for emergency purposes, any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized or otherwise officially approved, vehicles in official use and any combat support vehicle in time of national defense emergencies.

VIEWSHED. The landscape that can be directly seen under favorable atmospheric conditions from a viewpoint or along a transportation corridor.

VRM. Visual Resource Management. The planning, designing, and implementation of management objectives for maintaining scenic value and visual quality on public lands.

VUD. VISITOR USE DAY. An aggregation of 12 visitor hours. A visitor hour is the presence of one more persons on land and water for outdoor recreation for periods totaling 60 minutes; for example, one person for one hour, two persons for one-half hour each, and so on.

WATERSHED. A total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point.

WETLAND. Lands where at least periodic inundation or saturation with water (either from the surface or subsurface) is the dominant factor determining the natural soil development and/or the types of plant and animal communities living there. These include the entire zones associated with streams, lakes, ponds, springs, canals, and seeps.

WITHDRAWAL. A formalized action restricting specified land from operation or disposal under specified laws, either mineral laws or land disposal laws, or both. Can also be used to transfer jurisdiction of land to another federal agency.

Appendix A

BLM Public Lands

The legal description of each numbered parcel of BLM public land in the planning area is listed in Table A-1 of this appendix. BLM split estate lands are not included in the table. Maps 3A and 3B show the location and parcel number of each of the 296 parcels of BLM public land within the planning area. The parcel number assigned to each parcel is based on its legal description. Knowledge of legal description terminology and the parcel numbering system will enable the reader to generally locate a given parcel, even without referring to the enclosed parcel location maps.

Legal Descriptions

The legal description for each parcel in Table A-1 conforms to the method and nomenclature of the public land rectangular survey system. The legal descriptions are based on a coordinate grid system of "township and range" (abbreviated T. and R.). From an initial point near the City of San Bernardino, the grid system of "townships" is numbered along a north- and south-running axis called a meridian, and an east- and west-running axis called a baseline. The meridian is named the San Bernardino Meridian (abbreviated SBM).

For reference purposes, this coordinate grid system of township squares is laid out on all the maps in the packet of this document. Each township is approximately six miles on a side. The location of each 36-square-mile township is identified by the coordinate system. T. 3 S., R. 2 W., for example, refers to a township located 3 south and 2 west from the initial point.

Each township is further divided into square sections, one mile on a side, containing approximately 640 acres. Individual sections are identified by a numbering system that starts with section 1 in the northeast corner of the township and ends with section 36 in the southeast corner.

The section can be further sub-divided into quarter sections of 160 acres. Quarter sections can be divided into 1/8 sections of 80 acres or into 1/16 sections of 40 acres, etc.

Parcel Numbering System

Each parcel number contains a three digit prefix and a three digit suffix, such as 111-111. The prefix corresponds to a township and range coordinate which can be used to find the map locations of the various parcels. Numbering begins in the northwest corner of the planning area (Township 8 North, Range 19 West is number 001) and proceeds first east and then south (Township 18 South, Range 7 East is number 305). The first two digits of the suffix refer to the section in which the parcel is located. The last digit of the suffix will always be one unless there is more than one parcel within the section, in which case the last digit is used to number the parcels in sequence.

If a parcel is located in more than one township, the prefix will be the most northerly and westerly township.

If a parcel is in more than one section, the first two digits of the suffix are the number of the section in which the parcel is first encountered. For example, if a parcel is within sections 13 and 24, the first two digits of the suffix are 13.

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area.¹

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
216-251	80.00	T. 8 S.	R. 5 W.	Sec. 25	E1/2NW1/4	
216-361	772.96	T. 8 S.	R. 5 W.	Sec. 36	All; T.8S. R.4W. Sec. 31 Lot 4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4	
217-261	1120.00	T. 8 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 26	S1/2S1/2, Sec.27S1/2N1/2, N1/2S1/2, S1/2SE1/4, Sec. 34 NE1/4NE1/4; Sec. 35 N1/2, N1/2S1/2, SE1/4SE1/4	
228-031	42.64	T. 9 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 3	Lot 4	
228-101	40.00	T. 9 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 10	SW1/4SE1/4	
228-151	40.00	T. 9 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 15	NW1/4NW1/4	
229-041	160.00	T. 9 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 4	SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4	
231-021	200.00	T. 9 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 2	W1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4	
231-111	240.00	T. 9 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 11	NE1/4, SEC 12, W1/2NW1/4	
232-211	196.22	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 21	Lot 6, S1/2 of Lot 7, SW1/4 of Lots 8, 9 and 10; Sec. 22, Lot 12	
232-212	39.82	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 21	Lot 13	
232-281	41.31	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 28	Lot 2	
236-221	1.12	T.10 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 22	Lot 4	
241-011	2.72	T.10 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 1	Lot 1	
241-012	600.00	T.10 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 1	SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 12 N1/2	
244-061	0.02	T.11 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 6	Lot 1	
244-081	1.32	T.11 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 8	Lot 9	
245-091	78.97	T.11 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 9	Lots 9 and 16	
246-221	40.00	T.11 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 22	NE1/4SE1/4	
246-251	53.56	T.11 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 25	Lots 1 through 10, 15 and 16	
247-011	4923.72	T.11 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 1	Lots 1 through 4, S1/2N1/2, S1/2; Sec. 11, Lots 1 through 3, 7 through 10, 13 through 16; Sec. 12, All; Sec. 13, W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4; Sec. 14, Lots 1 through 5, and 8; Sec. 15, Lot 4, T.11S., R.1E., Sec. 4, Lots 2 through 5, and 9, S1/2NW1/4; Sec. 5, All; Sec. 6, All; Sec. 7, Lots 1-3, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4; Sec. 8, Lots 1-4, W1/2NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4; Sec. 9, Lot 1; Sec. 17, Lots 1-3, NW1/4NW1/4; Sec. 18, Lot 4, SE1/4SW1/4, NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4	
247-331	40.00	T.11 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 33	SE1/4SW1/4	
247-332	80.00	T.11 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 33	NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 34 NW1/4SW1/4	
249-171	2.18	T.11 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 17	Lot 1	
249-172	16.30	T.11 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 17	Lot 2	
249-321	40.00	T.11 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 32	SE1/4SE1/4	
253-331	75.00	T.12 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 33	W1/2SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4, E1/2NE1/4SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4	
254-311	397.12	T.12 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 31	Lot 8, T.13S.3W., Sec. 1, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, S1/2N1/2, NW1/4SE1/4	
255-011	0.29	T.12 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 1	Lot 1	
255-051	38.96	T.12 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 5	Lot 1	
255-081	39.32	T.12 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 8	Lot 9	
255-151	81.46	T.12 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 15	Lots 6 and 11	

¹. Split estate lands with federal mineral ownership are not included.

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
255-231	1696.65	T.12 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 23	E1/2SE1/4; Sec. 24 SW1/4; Sec. 25, Lots 1 through 6, and 8, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4; T.12S. R.1E. Sec. 29 NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4; Sec. 30, Lots 2 through 4, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 31, Lot 1, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4; Sec. 32, N1/2NW1/4	
255-271	40.00	T.12 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 27	NE1/4NE1/4	
256-311	282.15	T.12 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 31	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 32 SW1/4SW1/4, T.13S. R.1E. Sec. 6 Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, SW1/4NE1/4	
257-041	40.00	T.12 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 4	NW1/4SE1/4	
257-091	40.00	T.12 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 9	SW1/4NE1/4	
257-261	40.00	T.12 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 26	NW1/4NW1/4	
260-031	0.21	T.13 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 3	Lot 9	
260-041	0.02	T.13 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 4	Lot 5	
260-231	40.00	T.13 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 23	SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4SE1/4	
261-061	80.00	T.13 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 6	SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4	
262-211	79.93	T.13 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 21	Lots 1 through 8, 11 through 14, 19 through 22	
262-212	68.30	T.13 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 21	Lots 9, 10, 16, 17, 24 through 32	
262-221	35.00	T.13 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 22	W1/2W1/2NW1/4SE1/4, W1/2NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4SE1/4	
263-351	84.32	T.13 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 35	Lots 3, 5 and 6, SE1/4NW1/4	
263-361	58.95	T.13 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 36	Lots 2 and 7	
264-081	30.00	T.13 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 8	N1/2NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2S1/2SW1/4NW1/4	
264-082	141.37	T.13 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 8	Lots 1, 2 and 3, SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, W1/2NW1/4SE1/4	
264-151	120.00	T.13 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 15	W1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4	
264-191	1460.15	T.13 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 19	Lots 6, 7 and 8, E1/2NE1/4, Sec. 20, Lots 1 through 5, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4; Sec. 21, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 28, Lots 2, 3 and 4, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, E1/2SE1/4; Sec. 29, Lot 1, N1/2NE1/4; Sec. 33, Lots 1 and 2	
269-081	40.00	T.14 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 8	NE1/4SW1/4	
269-151	.20	T.14 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 15	Lot 1	
269-251	2832.22	T.14 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 25	Lots 5 through 11, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, Sec. 33 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4; Sec. 34, Lots 2 and 4 through 13, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4; Sec. 35, Lots 1 through 15; Sec. 36, Lots 1 through 8; T.15S., R.1E. Sec. 1, Lot 1, N1/2, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4 NE1/4SW1/4; Sec. 2, Lot 1, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; Sec. 3, Lots 2 through 4, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4; Sec. 4, Lot 1, NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4	
270-051	170.92	T.14 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 5	Lots 2 through 6, S1/2NW1/4	
270-061	40.00	T.14 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 6	NW1/4SE1/4	
270-081	160.00	T.14 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 8	SW1/4	
270-191	10.00	T.14 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 19	S1/2S1/2NE1/4NE1/4	
270-192	160.00	T.14 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 19	E1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4	
283-171	40.00	T.16 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 17	SE1/4SW1/4	
283-351	160.80	T.16 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 35	S1/2SE1/4, T17S2E Sec. 2, Lots 1 and 2	
290-081	80.00	T.17 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 8	N1/2NE1/4	
290-201	760.00	T.17 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 20	NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 21 N1/2, N1/2S1/2	
290-291	80.00	T.17 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 29	W1/2SE1/4	

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description					
291-091	200.00	T.17 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 9	SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, Sec. 10 SW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 15 NW1/4NW1/4		
292-191	80.00	T.17 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 19	N1/2NE1/4		
292-251	2687.64	T.17 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 25	N1/2, E1/2SE1/4, N1/2NW1/4SE1/4, 8W1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, Sec. 26 N1/2, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4; Sec. 27 N1/2, SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4; Sec. 28, SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4; Sec. 35 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4; Sec. 36 NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4 SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4SW1/4, SE1/4; T.17S., R.4E., Sec. 30, Lot 1 through 3; Sec. 31, Lots 3 and 4, NE1/4SW1/4; T.18S., R.3E., Sec. 1, NE1/4NE1/4		
292-281	600.00	T.17 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 28	NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, Sec. 29 NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4, Sec. 32 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4		
292-301	160.00	T.17 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 30	SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, Sec. 31 NE1/4NW1/4		
292-311	668.23	T.17 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 31	Lots 2 and 3, SE1/4, T.18S. R.3E. Sec. 6 Lots 1, 2 and 4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4, Sec. 5 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, T.18S., R.2E., Sec. 1, SE1/4NE1/4		
292-331	1770.34	T.17 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 33	E1/2SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 34 S1/2, SE1/4NE1/4, T.18S. R.3E. Sec. 3 Lots 1 through 4, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4; Sec. 4, Lots 1, 5, 6 and 7; Sec. 9, NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4; Sec. 10, W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4		
293-301	160.00	T.17 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 30	E1/2E1/2		
293-321	40.00	T.17 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 32	NW1/4NW1/4		
293-322	160.00	T.17 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 32	N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4		
293-323	80.00	T.17 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 32	SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4		
293-331	7281.44	T.17 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 33	NE1/4NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2N1/2SE1/4; Sec. 34, Lots 1 through 10, NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4; Sec. 35, Lots 1, 2, 5 through 8, NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 36, Lots 2, 3 and 4, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, S1/2SW1/4; T.17S. R.5E. Sec. 31 Lots 6, 7, 11 and 12; T.18S. R.4E. Sec. 1 Lots 1, 2, and 3 SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 2 Lots 1 through 4, S1/2N1/2, S1/2; Sec. 3 Lot 1; Sec. 10 Lot 8 SE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 11, All; Sec. 12, All; Sec. 13, All; Sec. 14, All; Sec. 15, Lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 13, and 14, E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 22, Lot 1; Sec. 23, NE1/4NE1/4; Sec. 24, N1/2NW1/4; T.18S. R.5E. Sec. 5 NW1/4SW1/4; Sec. 6 Lot 1, SE1/4; Sec. 7, Lot 1 of the NW1/4, S1/2 of Lot 2 of the NW1/4, Lot 1 of the SW1/4, Lot 2 of the SW1/4, E1/2; Sec. 17 SW1/4NW1/4; Sec. 18, Lots 1 and 2 of the NW1/4; Lots 1 and 2 of the SW1/4, NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4; Sec. 19, N1/2 of Lot 1 of the NW1/4; N1/2 of Lot 2 of the NW1/4		

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
294-131	866.20	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 13	Lots 5 and 14, NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 24 Lots 1, 7, 10, 11 and 14, N1/2NE1/4, T.17S. R.6E. Sec. 18 W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4	
294-132	1949.32	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 13	Lots 8 and 9; Sec. 14, W1/2; Sec. 15 SE1/4NE1/4, S1/2SE1/4; Sec. 21 SE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 22 Lots 1 and 2, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4; Sec. 23, Lot 1 N1/2; Sec. 24 Lots 4 and 5; Sec. 27 Lots 1, 9 and 10, W1/2W1/2; Sec. 28, E1/2NE1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 33 NE1/4NE1/4; Sec. 34 Lot 3, NW1/4NW1/4	
294-151	35.00	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 15	N1/2SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4, S1/2SW1/4SW1/4NW1/4	
294-211	105.00	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 21	NW1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4NW1/4SW1/4	
294-241	391.32	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 24	Lots 24 and 25; Sec. 25, E1/2	
294-291	4.93	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 29	Lot 37	
294-292	1.35	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 29	Lot 41	
294-293	1.20	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 29	Lot 1	
294-341	615.34	T.17 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 34	Lot 7, NE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 35, Lots 2 through 4, NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2S1/2; T.18S., R.5E.; Sec. 2, NE1/4NE1/4	
295-071	280.00	T.17 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 7	E1/2SE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, Sec. 8 N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4	
295-311	280.00	T.17 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 31	NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4	
296-331	80.00	T.17 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 33	NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 34 NW1/4SW1/4	
299-011	18,771.50	T.18 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 1	Sec. 1 Lots 3 and 4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4; Sec. 2 S1/2; Sec. 3 SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 9 SE1/4NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4; Sec. 10 N1/2NE1/4, W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4; Sec. 11 N1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 12 All; Sec. 13 All; Sec. 14 All; Sec. 15 All; Sec. 17 S1/2; Sec. 18 SE1/4; Sec. 20 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4NW1/4; Sec. 21 All; Sec. 22 All; Sec. 23 All; Sec. 24 All; Sec. 25 All; Sec. 26 All; Sec. 27 All; Sec. 28 N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 33 N1/2NE1/4; Sec. 34 Lots 1 through 4, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4; Sec. 35 Lots 1 through 4, N1/2; T.18S. R.2E., Sec. 7 Lots 5 and 6, S1/2SW1/4NW1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 8 S1/2NE1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4; Sec. 9 NW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4; Sec. 17 All; Sec. 18 All; Sec. 19 All; Sec. 20 All; Sec. 21 Lots 1, 2 and 3, SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4; Sec. 22 N1/2NW1/4NW1/4, MS3272, Unsurveyed lode claims; Sec. 27 N1/2NW1/4; Sec. 28 N1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, W1/2W1/2; Sec. 29 All; Sec. 30 All; Sec. 31 Lots 1, 6 through 9, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4; Sec. 32 Lot 5, N1/2NW1/4	
299-181	40.00	T.18 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 18	SE1/4NW1/4	
300-021	440.00	T.18 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 2	S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 3 S1/2NE1/4, Sec. 11 W1/2NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4	
300-121	396.77	T.18 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 12	N1/2, T18SR3E Sec. 7 Lot 1, NE1/4NW1/4	

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
300-131	280.00	T.18 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 13	S1/2SW1/4, Sec. 24 E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, Sec. 23 S1/2NE1/4	
300-151	240.00	T.18 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 15	E1/2SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, Sec. 22 N1/2NE1/4	
300-361	40.71	T.18 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 36	Lots 3 through 6	
300-211	71.50	T.18 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 21	Lot 1, Sec. 22, N1/2NW1/4NW1/4, Unsurveyed lode claims	
301-111	360.00	T.18 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 11	NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 12 W1/2NE14, SE1/4NE14, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4	
301-151	200.00	T.18 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 15	SW1/4, Sec. 16 SE1/4SE1/4	
301-171	200.00	T.18 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 17	S1/2SE1/4, Sec. 20 E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4	
301-211	485.57	T.18 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 21	SW1/4, Sec. 28, Lots 5 through 8, NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4	
301-221	841.26	T.18 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 22	NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, Sec. 23 W1/2, S1/2SE1/4, Sec. 24 N1/2NW1/4SW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4SW1/4SW1/4; Sec. 26 Lot 1, N1/2N1/2; Sec. 27, N1/2NE1/4	
302-061	80.05	T.18 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 6	Lots 10, 11 and 12	
302-091	159.75	T.18 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 9	Lot 6, Sec. 10 Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, W1/2NW1/4	
302-151	141.27	T.18 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 15	SW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 22 Lots 6, 7 and 12	
302-211	446.84	T.18 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 21	S1/2S1/2; Sec. 28 Lot 1, 2, 3 and 4, N1/2N1/2; Sec. 29 NE1/4NE1/4	
302-241	155.87	T.18 S.	R. 4 E.	Sec. 24	Lots 11 and 13, SW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4SE1/4; Sec. 25 Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, T.18S. R.5E. Sec. 30 Lot 1	
303-061	40.00	T.18 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 6	NW1/4NE1/4	
303-121	3350.56	T.18 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 12	SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 13, All; Sec. 23 Lots 2 through 10; Sec. 24 Lots 1 through 12; T.18S. R.6E., Sec. 5E1/2SW1/4; Sec. 7 Lot 6 E1/2NE1/4, SE1/4; Sec. 8 W1/2; Sec. 17 W1/2; Sec. 18 All; Sec. 19 Lots 1 through 11 S1/2NE1/4	
303-171	200.00	T.18 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 17	S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4	
303-191	354.99	T.18 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 19	Lot 6, Sec. 20 Lots 1 through 6, SE1/4NE1/4	
303-211	80.00	T.18 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 21	N1/2NE1/4	
303-221	48.11	T.18 S.	R. 5 E.	Sec. 22	Lot 7	
304-061	75.22	T.18 S.	R. 6 E.	Sec. 6	Lots 4 and 5	
305-021	219.85	T.18 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 2	Lot 3, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2SE1/4SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4	
305-031	80.00	T.18 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 3	SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 10 NW1/4NE1/4	
305-091	40.00	T.18 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 9	NW1/4NE1/4	
305-151	46.19	T.18 S.	R. 7 E.	Sec. 15	Lot 7	

Management Area Totals

TOTAL PARCELS	TOTAL ACRES
117	64,736.80

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description			
107-021	40.00	T. 1 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 2	SE1/4SE1/4
107-101	480.00	T. 1 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 10	NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4
107-121	240.00	T. 1 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 12	W1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4
108-081	280.00	T. 1 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 8	S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4
122-021	243.14	T. 2 S.	R. 6 W.	Sec. 2	Lots 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10, NE1/4SW1/4
122-022	40.32	T. 2 S.	R. 6 W.	Sec. 2	Lot 5
144-021	320.00	T. 3 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 2	SW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4
144-041	203.18	T. 3 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 4	Lots 9, 10, 14, 15 and 16
144-101	488.85	T. 3 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 10	Lots 1 through 6 and 8, SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4
145-241	318.99	T. 3 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 24	Lots 1 through 9
145-281	80.00	T. 3 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 28	E1/2NE1/4
145-282	80.00	T. 3 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 28	W1/2SE1/4
145-321	120.00	T. 3 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 32	S1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
146-281	580.00	T. 3 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 28	NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4, SE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4
146-301	265.00	T. 3 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 30	E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4SE1/4NE1/4
146-321	7968.64	T. 3 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 32	All; T.4S., R.1W., Sec. 12; All; Sec. 24, Lots 1 through 4, and 9 through 13; T.4S., R.1E. Sec. 2, Lots 2, 3, and 4 Sec. 3, Lots 1 through 4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4; Sec. 4, All; Sec. 5, All; Sec. 6, Lots 1 and 2, S1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4; Sec. 7, All; Sec. 8, All; Sec. 9, All; Sec. 10, Lots 3 through 6; Sec. 16, NE1/4, S1/2S1/2; Sec. 17, All; Sec.18, All; Sec. 19, Lots 1, 2, and 3, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4; Sec. 20, N1/2NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4; Sec. 21, NW1/4.
146-361	240.00	T. 3 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 36	SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4
160-141	40.00	T. 4 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 14	SE1/4SE1/4
160-241	40.00	T. 4 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 24	SW1/4SE1/4
160-281	160.00	T. 4 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 28	E1/2W1/2
160-321	464.60	T. 4 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 32	Lots 13, 14, 16 through 21, 23, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, and 44, SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4NW1/4
161-061	0.18	T. 4 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 6	Lot 3
162-221	120.00	T. 4 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 22	W1/2NW1/4, NW1/4/SW1/4
162-261	113.80	T. 4 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 26	Lot 1, SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
162-301	85.78	T. 4 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 30	Lot 4, SE1/4SW1/4
164-021	80.00	T. 4 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 2	E1/2SE1/4
164-101	25.46	T. 4 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 10	Lot 8
164-221	890.00	T. 4 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 22	E1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 26 N1/2, W1/2SW1/4, N1/2N1/2SE1/4, N1/2S1/2NW1/4SE1/4; Sec. 27 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
164-351	40.00	T. 4 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 35	NE1/4NE1/4
175-081	320.00	T. 5 S.	R. 5 W.	Sec. 8	N1/2
175-101	320.00	T. 5 S.	R. 5 W.	Sec. 10	E1/2
175-241	360.00	T. 5 S.	R. 5 W.	Sec. 24	N1/2N1/2, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4
176-041	755.08	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 4	Lots 2, 3, and 4, SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 9 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, E1/2W1/2SW1/4

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
176-141	80.00	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 14	E1/2SE1/4	
176-201	160.00	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 20	NW1/4	
176-221	19.80	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 22	MS 3540	
176-261	640.00	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 26	All	
176-281	100.00	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 28	W1/2SE1/4SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 33 NE1/4NE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4	
176-341	160.00	T. 5 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 34	SE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2SE1/4	
177-181	157.14	T. 5 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 18	Lot 4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4	
177-301	80.00	T. 5 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 30	N1/2SE1/4	
179-261	80.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 26	N1/2NE1/4	
180-111	545.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 11	N1/2, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4SE1/4, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4, N1/2SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4SE1/4	
180-141	1470.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 14	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 22 NE1/4, N1/2S1/2, Sec. 23, All, Sec. 26 N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, Sec. 35, NE1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4	
180-271	50.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 27	NE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4NW1/4	
180-272	190.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 27	W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4SW1/4, Sec. 34 NW1/4NW1/4	
180-281	40.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 28	NW1/4SE1/4	
180-341	340.00	T. 5 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 34	NE1/4NE1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2N1/2NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 35 SW1/4NW1/4	
188-041	79.88	T. 6 S.	R. 5 W.	Sec. 4	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4	
189-101	40.00	T. 6 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 10	NW1/4NW1/4	
189-341	0.05	T. 6 S.	R. 4 W.	Sec. 34	Lot 1	
190-301	58.26	T. 6 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 30	Lot 1 and 2 Less MS 4703	
190-302	80.00	T. 6 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 30	S1/2SE1/4	
190-303	3.20	T. 6 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 30	Lot 5	
190-321	200.00	T. 6 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 32	N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4	
191-041	160.86	T. 6 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 4	Lot 4, S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4	
191-061	79.75	T. 6 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 6	Lot 1, SE1/4NE1/4	
191-241	40.00	T. 6 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 24	NW1/4SE1/4	
191-242	40.00	T. 6 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 24	SW1/4SW1/4	
192-061	120.25	T. 6 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 6	Lot 7, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4	
192-101	160.00	T. 6 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 10	SW1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4	
192-261	40.00	T. 6 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 26	SW1/4SW1/4	
193-041	145.63	T. 6 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 4	Lots 3, 4 and 5	
193-101	670.20	T. 6 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 10	E1/2W1/2, E1/2, Lots 1 through 4	
193-181	360.00	T. 6 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 18	SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, SE1/4	
193-361	56.94	T. 6 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 36	Lots 5, 6, and 7	
205-081	40.00	T. 7 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 8	NW1/4NE1/4	
205-082	120.00	T. 7 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 8	SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4	
205-121	122.79	T. 7 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 12	Lots 4, 5, and 6	
205-321	122.30	T. 7 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 32	Lots 1 Through 4, SE1/4SE1/4	
205-341	480.00	T. 7 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 34	NW1/4, SW1/4, SE1/4	
206-101	360.00	T. 7 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 10	N1/2N1/2, SE1/4NE1/4, SE1/4	
206-121	320.00	T. 7 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 12	W1/2	
206-141	40.00	T. 7 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 14	NW1/4NW1/4	
206-301	166.73	T. 7 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 30	Lots 3 and 4, E1/2SW1/4	
207-121	675.82	T. 7 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 12	Lots 1 through 8, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4	
208-041	40.00	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 4	SW1/4SE1/4	

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
208-042	240.12	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 4	Lots 4 through 8, 11 and 12, NE1/4NW1/4	
208-051	40.00	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 5	NW1/4NE1/4	
208-061	198.22	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 6	Lots 5 through 8 and 17	
208-131	20.00	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 13	N1/2NE1/4SE1/4	
208-132	120.00	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 13	S1/2NE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4SE1/4	
208-181	50.00	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 18	SW1/4SE1/4, W1/2W1/2SE1/4SE1/4	
208-182	10.00	T. 7 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 18	E1/2E1/2SE1/4SE1/4	
218-231	859.81	T. 8 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 23	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 24 Lot 1, 2 and 3, S1/2SW1/4, Sec. 25 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4, Sec. 26, E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4	
218-261	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 26	NE1/4NW1/4	
218-331	320.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 W.	Sec. 33	NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SE1/4	
219-241	200.00	T. 8 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 24	S1/2S1/2, NE1/4SE1/4	
219-291	970.94	T. 8 S.	R. 2 W.	Sec. 29	Lot 2, SW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 31 Lot 4, E1/2, SE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, Sec. 32 NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SE1/4, T.9S. R.2W., Sec. 6, Lots 2, 3, 5, and 6	
220-041	286.12	T. 8 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 4	Lot 1,2,3,4, N1/2N1/2	
220-191	360.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 19	SE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4, E1/2SW1/4, Sec. 20 W1/2SW1/4	
220-241	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 W.	Sec. 24	SE1/4SE1/4	
221-041	329.35	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 4	Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, S1/2NE1/4, Sec. 5 Lots 3 and 4	
221-042	160.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 4	SW1/4	
221-221	407.81	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 22	Lots 9 through 16, Sec. 27 N1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4	
221-271	80.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 27	NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4	
221-301	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 30	SW1/4NE1/4	
221-331	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 33	SW1/4NW1/4	
221-332	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 33	SW1/4SE1/4	
221-351	39.89	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 35	Lot 12	

Management Area Totals

TOTAL PARCELS	TOTAL ACRES
99	26,642.09

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)**Beauty Mountain Management Area**

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description				
221-131	160.00	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 13	W1/2SW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4	
221-231	2168.97	T. 8 S.	R. 1 E.	Sec. 23	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 24 Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, Sec. 25 N1/2, N1/2S1/2, Sec. 26 Lots 1, 2, 4 and 5, T.8S., R.2E., Sec. 19 Lot 4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 20, S1/2S1/2, NW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 21, S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 26, N1/2NW1/4, Sec. 29, N1/2, Sec. 30, Lots 1, 2, and 3, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4	
222-071	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 7	SE1/4NE1/4	
222-081	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 8	NE1/4SW1/4	
222-082	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 8	SW1/4SE1/4	
222-141	40.00	T. 8 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 14	NW1/4NW1/4	
222-221	15,113.56	T. 8 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 22	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 23 S1/2S1/2, Sec. 24 S1/2S1/2, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 25 All, Sec. 26 E1/2NE1/4, S1/2SW1/4, Sec. 27 N1/2, SW1/4, Sec. 28 S1/2, Sec. 29 S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 30 SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 31 NE1/4NE1/4, Sec. 32 E1/2, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, Sec. 33 NW1/4, S1/2, Sec. 34 NE1/4NE1/4, S1/2, Sec. 35 W1/2NE1/4, W1/2, SE1/4, Sec. 36 NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2, T.8S., R.3E. Sec. 19 Lots 3 and 4, E1/2SW1/4, Sec. 20 E1/2E1/2, NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4, S1/2SW1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 28 All, Sec. 30 All, Sec. 31 Lots 1 through 4, NE1/4, E1/2W1/2, E1/2SE1/4, Sec. 32 All, Sec. 33 All, Sec. 34 All, T.9S., R.2E. Sec. 1 Lots 1 through 12, Sec. 2 Lots 1 through 14, Sec. 3 Lots 1 through 16, Sec. 4 Lots 1 through 4, 8, 9, 15, and 16, Sec. 5 Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, and 9, Sec. 9 Lot 8, Sec. 10 Lots 1 through 5, Sec. 11 Lot 4, T.9S., R.3E., Sec. 3 S1/2NW1/4, SW1/4, Sec. 4 Lots 7 through 12, S1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4, Sec. 5 All, Sec. 6 Lots 1, 2, 8, and 9, SE1/4NE1/4, Sec. 9 N1/2, NW1/4, Sec. 10 N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, T. 81/2S., R.3E. Sec. 31 Lots 3 through 7, Sec. 32 Lots 1 through 8, Sec. 33 Lots 1 through 8, Sec. 34 Lots 1 through 8, Sec. 35 Lots 1 through 8	
223-091	38.90	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 9	Lot 14	
223-161	400.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 16	E1/2NW1/4, S1/2	
223-181	240.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 18	NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4	
223-182	43.36	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 18	Lot 4	
223-221	560.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 22	W1/2NE1/4, NW1/4, S1/2	
223-241	560.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 24	NE1/4, W1/2NW1/4, S1/2	
223-261	640.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 26	All	
223-361	640.00	T. 8 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 36	All	
232-081	346.72	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 8	Lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11, Sec. 9, Lot 12 T.9S., R.2E., Sec. 10 E1/2 Lot 16, Sec. 11, Lots 1, 7, 8, 12 through 14, Sec. 12, Lots 1, 3 through 16, Sec. 13, All, Sec. 14, Lots 1 through 12, 14 through 16, Sec. 15, Lot 8, Sec. 23, Lots 1 through 3, 6, 7 and 8, Sec. 24, Lots 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8, T.9S., R.3E., Sec. 6, Lot 13, Sec. 7, Lots 7 through 17, Sec. 18, Lots 5 through 8, NW1/4NE1/4	
232-101	3294.46	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 10		

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Beauty Mountain Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description					
232-161	40.47	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 16	Lot 15		
232-251	2263.44	T. 9 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 25	Sec. 25, Lots 1 through 8, 10 through 12, Sec. 26, Lots 9, 15 and 16, T.9S., R.3E., Sec. 19, Lots 5 through 15, Sec. 20, Lots 1 through 7, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, Sec. 21, Lots 1 through 4, E1/2, NW1/4, Sec. 22, W1/2W1/2		
233-111	685.26	T. 9 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 11	Lots 3 through 10, Sec. 12, Lots 6 through 9, Sec. 13, Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 14 NE1/4		
233-121	590.21	T. 9 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 12	Lots 1 through 5, E1/2SE1/4, Sec. 13, Lot 3 through 7, E1/2NE1/4, Sec. 24, Lot 1		
233-221	560.00	T. 9 S.	R. 3 E.	Sec. 22	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 23 SW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 26 W1/2, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4		
241-011	40.47	T. 10 S.	R. 2 E.	Sec. 1	Lot 1		

Management Area Totals

TOTAL PARCELS	TOTAL ACRES
23	28,508.07

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description			
002-161	80.00	T. 8 N.	R. 18 W.	Sec. 16	W1/2 NE1/4
002-361	160.00	T. 8 N.	R. 18 W.	Sec. 36	E1/2NW1/4, W1/2NE1/4
002-362	79.55	T. 8 N.	R. 18 W.	Sec. 36	Lots 1 and 2
003-311	240.12	T. 8 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 31	Lots 3 and 4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4
011-261	80.00	T. 6 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 26	E1/2NE1/4
012-311	376.53	T. 6 N.	R. 16 W.	Sec. 31	Lots 1, 2 and 3, NE1/4NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4, SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4
016-031	337.94	T. 5 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 3	Lots 1, 2, 3, and 6, E1/2NE1/4, Sec. 2 Lots 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10
017-071	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 16 W.	Sec. 7	NE1/4NW1/4
017-181	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 16 W.	Sec. 18	SE1/4NE1/4
017-201	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 16 W.	Sec. 20	NW1/4SW1/4
018-311	5.00	T. 5 N.	R. 15 W.	Sec. 31	N1/2SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4
019-201	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 20	SW1/4SW1/4
019-241	80.00	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 24	SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4
019-271	0.32	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 27	Lot 4
019-272	0.62	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 27	Lot 6
019-273	307.72	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 27	Lot 5, Sec. 28 Lots 2 through 6, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4, Sec. 29 Lot 8
019-291	2.79	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 29	Lot 7
019-301	38.50	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 30	NE1/4SE1/4 (Excluding MS 4960)
019-331	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 33	SE1/4SW1/4
019-351	70.00	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 35	S 1 / 4 S E 1 / 4 , S 1 / 2 N E 1 / 4 S E 1 / 4 , S1/2S1/2NW1/4NE1/4SE1/4, S1/2NE1/4NE1/4SE1/4, NE1/4NE1/4NE1/4SE1/4
019-361	160.00	T. 5 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 36	NE1/4
020-011	200.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 1	S1/2SW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, Sec. 12 W1/2NW1/4
020-081	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 8	SW1/4NE1/4
020-121	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 12	SW1/4SW1/4
020-131	90.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 13	NW1/4SW1/4, W1/2NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2SW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4SW1/4
020-221	70.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 22	NE1/4NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, Sec. 23 SW1/4NW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4NW1/4
020-261	10.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 26	NW1/4NW1/4SW1/4
020-271	24.32	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 27	SE1/4NE1/4 Excluding MS 6732 (15.677 Acres)
020-301	40.00	T. 5 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 30	NE1/4SE1/4
022-021	1.25	T. 4 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 2	S1/2NE1/4SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4
022-041	52.50	T. 4 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 4	W1/2W1/2NE1/4SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, NW1/4NW1/4SE1/4SE1/4
022-051	40.13	T. 4 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 5	Lot 3
022-061	40.00	T. 4 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 6	SW1/4NE1/4
022-101	79.27	T. 4 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 10	SE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 11 Lot 1, Sec. 14 Lot 1
024-121	80.00	T. 4 N.	R. 15 W.	Sec. 12	S1/2NW1/4
024-151	80.00	T. 4 N.	R. 15 W.	Sec. 15	NE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4
025-011	816.07	T. 4 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 1	Sec. 1 Lot 1, SE1/4NE1/4, T4NR13W Sec. 5 Lot 4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, Sec. 6 Lots 1 through 5, SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2NE1/4, E1/2SE1/4, Sec. 7 E1/2NE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 8 NW1/4NW1/4, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4
025-051	5.49	T. 4 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 5	Lot 22
025-061	67.50	T. 4 N.	R. 14 W.	Sec. 6	S 1 / 4 N W 1 / 4 , S E 1 / 4 N E 1 / 4 N W 1 / 4 , SE1/4NE1/4NE1/4NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4NE1/4NW1/4, SE1/4NE1/4SW1/4NW1/4SW1/4SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4, E1/2SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4

Table A-1. BLM Public Land Parcels within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Legal Description					
026-021	440.00	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 2	Sec. 2 W1/2, NW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 11 N1/2NW1/4		
026-041	39.61	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 4	Lot 1		
026-042	315.63	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 4	Lot 4, SW1/4NW1/4, W1/2SW1/4, Sec. 8 NE1//4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4NE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2SE1/4SE1/4NE1/4, Sec. 9 W1/2NW1/4		
026-071	34.87	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 7	Lot 3		
026-081	5.00	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 8	W1/2SE1/4NE1/4SW1/4		
026-141	80.05	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 14	Lots 1 through 16		
026-142	51.40	T. 4 N.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 14	Lots 21, 28 through 33, Lots 38, 39 and 40		
032-021	168.65	T. 3 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 2	Lots 1 through 5, 9, 10, and 11		
032-111	78.94	T. 3 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 11	Lots 7 and 8		
032-112	30.42	T. 3 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 11	Lot 10		
032-121	194.89	T. 3 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 12	Lot 2, NE1/4NW1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NE1/4		
032-122	80.00	T. 3 N.	R. 17 W.	Sec. 12	SE1/2SE1/4		
033-081	17.12	T. 3 N.	R. 16 W.	Sec. 8	Lots 7 and 8		
033-191	77.56	T. 3 N.	R. 16 W.	Sec. 19	Lot 1, NE1/4NW1/4		
101-341	0.01	T. 1 S.	R. 9 W.	Sec. 34	Lot 6		
101-342	0.17	T. 1 S.	R. 9 W.	Sec. 34	Lot 7		
167-191	2.00	T. 5 S.	R. 13 W.	Sec. 19	Lot 1		
186-081	1.35	T. 6 S.	R. 7 W.	Sec. 8	Lot 1		

Management Area Totals

TOTAL PARCELS	TOTAL ACRES
57	5,613.29

Planning Area Totals

TOTAL PARCELS	TOTAL ACRES
296	128,500.25

Appendix B

Special Plant and Animal Species, and Plant Communities Considered for Inventory and Analysis

Wildlife

Over fifty federally listed or federal candidate wildlife species occur within the area covered by the South Coast RMP. Fifteen of these species occur in the inland valleys and foothills where BLM public lands are located. Several steps were taken to refine the species list to reflect those species which would actually be affected by the implementation of the South Coast RMP. The locality data for each wildlife species is based largely on existing information, including the California Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB), pertinent site-specific environmental analysis, private EIRs, and published and unpublished locality records.

The federally endangered Stephens' kangaroo rat was known to occur on a substantial number of BLM public lands within the planning area, and the disposition of BLM public lands was expected to substantially affect the long-term management of this species. A contract inventory was conducted on those BLM public lands within the range of this listed species. This contract also provided additional locality data on other sensitive species, as well as sensitive habitats such as coastal sage scrub and riparian areas.

The NDDB was utilized as a base for wildlife observations. NDDB data was transferred into a GIS system and augmented with other available locality data. The known ranges and habitat requirements of these species were considered in determining which species would be affected by implementation of the plan. A number of fish and wildlife species would be significantly affected by implementation of one or more of the alternatives and are, therefore, analyzed in the RMP/EIS. These species are identified in the Chapter 3 narrative for each management area. Table B-1 lists all of the species considered for analysis, and notes those species for which impacts were analyzed. Many wildlife species, however, would not be significantly impacted by implementation of the Proposed RMP. These species, which are discussed below, are not analyzed in detail in the RMP.

Important Wildlife Habitat Types

The most threatened wildlife habitat types within the planning area are coastal sage scrub and riparian communities. These plant communities are rapidly disappearing and are considered rare in southern California. Both of these habitat types are particularly important due to their association with sensitive species. The methods of inventory and analysis for these two habitats are presented below.

Riparian systems throughout the planning area were mapped using baseline data from the National Wetlands Inventory Maps (published by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) as a base. This data was transferred onto a computerized mapping system to overlay parcel boundaries on the riparian maps. Most of the riparian areas on BLM public lands were later verified and categorized utilizing helicopter surveys. The riparian communities present on BLM public lands in the planning area exist as narrow corridors of growth associated with drainages. Instead of attempting to determine the acreage of these thin ribbons of habitat, the linear mileage of these corridors was tabulated. The width of the riparian communities on BLM public lands in the planning area ranges from about 30 feet to 300 feet, with the average width of these communities being about 50 feet.

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Approximately 130 miles of riparian habitat was identified on BLM public lands in the planning area. Of this total, approximately 111 miles of riparian habitat occurs in segments of at least 0.5 miles in length.

Currently there are no planning-area wide acreage figures available for coastal sage scrub, outside of San Diego County. As part of this planning effort, BLM staff determined the acreage of coastal sage scrub by parcel on BLM public lands. The BLM public lands within the planning area include approximately 11,033 acres of coastal sage scrub. This includes 6,888 acres of coastal sage scrub in Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area, 2,690 acres in San Diego County Management Area, 1,295 acres in Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area and 160 acres in the Beauty Mountain Management Area. Of the total 11,033 acres of coastal sage scrub on BLM public lands throughout the planning area, 10,817 acres occur in blocks of 30 acres or more.

Special Status Species Analyzed in the RMP

Mammals

Stephens' kangaroo rat

Birds

California Condor

Least Bell's Vireo

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

California Gnatcatcher

Reptiles

Orange-throated whiptail

Southwestern pond turtle

Fishes

Unarmored three-spined stickleback

Insects

Wright's checkerspot butterfly

Special Status Species Considered But Not Addressed

For the following species, BLM public land in the planning area either provides a small portion of the total habitat, provides habitat used only on an occasional basis, or provides widely distributed habitat interspersed with private, state and other land. Therefore, this RMP will have little effect on these species.

Federally-Listed or Proposed Wildlife Species:

Aleutian Canada Goose. BLM public land provides no known foraging or resting habitat for migrating geese.

Appendix B

Bald Eagle. BLM public land provides only limited potential as foraging habitat for eagles wintering near large impoundments such as Big Bear Lake, Lake Henshaw, Lake Perris, Lake Matthews, and Cuyamaca Reservoir.

Brown Pelican. The Brown Pelican does not inhabit BLM public land within the RMP area.

Peregrine Falcon. BLM public land provides very limited foraging habitat for migrating Peregrine Falcons. There is no known occupied habitat on BLM public lands within the RMP area.

California Black Rail. The California Black Rail does not inhabit BLM public land within the RMP area.

Federal Candidate and State-Listed Wildlife Species:

San Diego Horned Lizard. This candidate species occurs over a wide area of southern California in a variety of habitats. Known vegetation types supporting populations of this species range from low elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub through chaparral and up into dry meadows and open Jeffrey pine communities between 4,000 to 5,500 feet (McGurty 1981). Due to its ubiquitous nature in a variety of protected habitats located on public and National Forest lands, no significant impacts to this species would occur from any of the analyzed alternatives.

California Yellow-billed Cuckoo. The only known potential breeding sites remaining in the RMP area are along the Santa Ana River near Riverside and the San Luis Rey River Valley near Vista; neither area contains BLM public land.

San Diego Cactus Wren. There is no known suitable habitat for San Diego Cactus Wren on BLM public land.

Other Federal Candidate Species Considered But Not Addressed

Mammals

San Bernardino dusky shrew
Ornate salt marsh shrew
California leaf-nosed bat
Spotted bat
Pacific western big-eared bat
Mexican long-tongued bat
San Bernardino flying squirrel
Mohave ground squirrel
Los Angeles pocket mouse
Pacific little pocket mouse
Tehachapi white-eared pocket mouse
Southern marsh harvest mouse
Southwestern otter
San Joaquin kit fox
Southern sea otter
Peninsular bighorn sheep

Birds

Reddish egret
White-faced ibis
Ferruginous hawk
Swainson's hawk
Light-footed clapper rail
Western snowy plover
Mountain plover
California least tern
Elegant tern
Long-billed curlew
Spotted owl
Southwestern willow flycatcher
Belding's Savannah Sparrow
Large-billed savannah sparrow
Tricolored blackbird

Appendix B

Amphibians

California tiger salamander
Yellow-blotched ensatina
Large-blotched ensatina
Arroyo southwestern toad
California red-legged frog
San Felipe leopard frog

Reptiles

Desert tortoise
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard
Southern rubber boa
San Diego mountain king snake

Fishes

Tidewater goby
Delta smelt

Snails

Mimic tryonia (California brackish water snail)
Helminthoglypta traskiae coelata (no common name)

Insects

Santa Monica shieldback katydid
Oblivious tiger beetle
Greenest tiger beetle
Mojave Desert blister beetle
Lange's El Segundo dune weevil
Dorothy's El Segundo dune weevil
Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle
Bumblebee (Pacific sand bear) scarab beetle
Globose dune beetle
Dun skipper
Salt marsh skipper
Laguna Mountains skipper
Wandering skipper
San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly
Hermes copper butterfly
Thorne's hairstreak butterfly
San Gabriel Mountains blue butterfly
El Segundo blue butterfly
Palos Verde blue butterfly
Callippe silverspot butterfly
Andrew's marble butterfly
Henne's eucosman moth
California diplectronan caddisfly

Game Species

Small Game: Doves, Band-tailed Pigeons, and Cottontail Rabbits. Mourning doves and cottontail rabbits inhabit public, State, and private land throughout the entire RMP area. BLM public lands provide a comparatively small percentage of the total habitat for these small game species. Band-tailed pigeons, on the other hand, are closely associated with oak and oak-conifer vegetation associations. Although these vegetation types do occur on BLM parcels in the planning area, these occurrences are not extensive, and are biologically insignificant compared to their occurrence on other lands, such as those administered by the USDA Forest Service. Consequently, BLM public land is not considered crucial to maintaining their populations. Implementation of the RMP would not significantly impact these small game populations. Therefore, impacts to these populations will not be an issue directly addressed in the RMP.

Quail (including both California and Mountain Quail) will be discussed in all management areas where land consolidation is an addressed alternative.

Table B-1a. Wildlife Species Considered for Analysis

Common Name (Scientific Name) ²	Status ³	Presence on BLM public land ¹ LA-O ⁴ B-MT ⁴ R-SB ⁴ S-DG ⁴				
Federally Listed and Proposed Species						
El Segundo Blue Butterfly (<i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i>)	E	N	N	N	N	N
Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly (<i>Glauopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i>)	E	N	N	N	N	N
5 Unarmored three-spined stickleback (<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
Aleutian Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	E (SE)	M	N	N	N	N
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
Light Footed Clapper Rail (<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
California Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
5 Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	E (SE)	N	N	V	M	M
5 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>)	E (ST)	N	N	V	M	M
Desert Tortoise (<i>Xerobates agassizii</i>)	T (ST)	N	N	N	N	N
California Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>)	P (ST)	N	N	N	N	N
5 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	P (SE)	N	L	L	L	L
5 California Gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica</i>)	TM	L	V	V	N	N
Peninsular Bighorn Sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis cremnobates</i>)	P (ST)	N	N	N	N	N
Federal Candidate Species						
Mimic tryonia (<i>Tyronia imitator</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Snail, No Common Name (<i>Helminthoglypta traskiae coelata</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Santa Monica Shieldback (<i>Neduba logipennis</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Oblivious Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela latesignata oblivious</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Greenest Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Mojave Desert Blister Beetle (<i>Lytta inseparata</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Lange's El Segundo Dune Weevil (<i>Onychobaris langei</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Dorothy's El Segundo Dune Weevil (<i>Trigonoscuta dorothaea dorothaea</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Dohrn's Elegant Eucnemid Beetle (<i>Paleoxenus dohrni</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Bumblebee Scarab Beetle (<i>Lichnanthe ursina</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Globose Dune Beetle (<i>Coelus globosus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Dun Skipper (<i>Erynnis vestrus harbisoni</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Salt Marsh Skipper (<i>Panoquina errans</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Wandering Skipper (<i>Pseudocopaeodes eunus eunus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Laguna Mountains Skipper (<i>Pyrgus ruralis laguna</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
San Gabriel Mountains Elfin Butterfly (<i>Incisalia mossi hidakupa</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Hermes Copper Butterfly (<i>Lycaena hermes</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Thorne's Hairstreak Butterfly (<i>Mitoura thornei</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
5 Wright's Checkerspot Butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	V
San Gabriel Mountains Blue Butterfly (<i>Plebejus saepiolus aureolus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Callippe Silverspot Butterfly (<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Andrew's Marble Butterfly (<i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Henne's Eucosma Moth (<i>Eucosma hennei</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
California dipteronan caddisfly (<i>Diplectrona californica</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Tidewater Goby (<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Delta Smelt (<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
California Tiger Salamander (<i>Ambystoma tigrinum californiense</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Yellow-blotched Ensatina (<i>Ensatina escholtzii croceator</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Large-blotched Ensatina (<i>Ensatina escholtzii klauberi</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
California Red-legged Frog (<i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Arroyo Southwestern Toad (<i>Bufo microscaphlus californicus</i>)	C2	M	N	M	M	M
5 Orange-throated Whiptail (<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>)	C2	N	N	V	V	V
San Diego Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum blainvillie</i>)	C2V	H	V	V		
5 Southwestern Pond Turtle (<i>Clemmys marmorata</i>)	C2	N	N	M	N	N
Southern Rubber Boa (<i>Charina bottae umbratica</i>)	C2 (ST)	N	N	N	N	N
San Diego Mountain King Snake (<i>Lampropeltis zonata pulchra</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Reddish Egret (<i>Egretta rufescens</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
California Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	C2 (SE)	N	N	N	N	N
San Diego Cactus Wren-coastal pop. (<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Elegant Tern (<i>Sterna elegans</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N	N
Swainson's Hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	C3 (ST)	N	N	V	N	N

Table B-1a. Wildlife Species Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

Common Name (Scientific Name) ²	Status ³	Presence on BLM public land ¹			
		LA-O ⁴	B-MT ⁴	R-SB ⁴	S-DG
Ferruginous Hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Long-billed Curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Mountain Plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>) ^{C2}	N	N	N	N	
Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>) ^{C1}	N	N	N	N	
Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis</i>)	C2	N	L	L	L
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Large-billed Savannah Sparrow (<i>Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Tricolored Blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>) ^{C2}	N	N	N	N	
Ornate Salt Marsh Shrew (<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
California Leaf-nosed Bat (<i>Macrotus californicus</i>) ^{C2}	N	N	N	V	
Spotted bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)	C2	N	N	N	M
Pacific Western Big-eared Bat (<i>Plecotus townsendii townsendii</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Mexican Long-tongued Bat (<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>) ^{C2}	N	N	N	M	
Mohave Ground Squirrel (<i>Spermophilus mohavensis</i>)	C2 (ST)	N	N	N	N
San Bernardino Flying Squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>) ^{C2}	N	N	N	N	
Los Angeles Pocket Mouse (<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>) ^{C2}	N	M	M	N	
Pacific Little Pocket Mouse (<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>) ^{C2}	N	N	N	N	
Tehachapi White-eared Pocket Mouse (<i>Perognathus alticola inexpectatus</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Southern Marsh Harvest Mouse (<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis limicola</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N
Southwestern Otter (<i>Lutra canadensis sonorae</i>)	C2	N	N	N	N

State-Listed Species

All "State-listed Species" are covered under "Federally Listed and Proposed Species" or "Federal Candidate Species".

Game Species

⁵ Mule Deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>)	V	V	H	V
Cottontail Rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus auduboni & S. bachmani</i>)	V	V	V	V
⁵ California Quail (<i>Lophortyx californicus</i>)	V	V	V	V
Mourning Dove (<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>)	V	V	V	V
⁵ Mountain Quail (<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>)	V	V	V	V
Band-tailed Pigeon (<i>Columba fasciata</i>)	V	V	V	V

1. Presence on BLM public land

L - Low probability for occurrence on BLM public lands.

M - Moderate probability for occurrence on BLM public lands.

N - Does not (or is very unlikely to) occur on BLM public lands.

H - Probable occurrence on BLM public lands.

V - Verified occurrence on BLM public lands.

2. Species analyzed in RMP\EIS.

3. Status

E - Federal Listed Endangered Species: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

T - Federal Listed Threatened Species: species likely to become an endangered within the foreseeable future.

P - Federal Listed Proposed Species: species proposed for listing as "Threatened" or as "Endangered".

C-1 - Federal Candidate Species for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support listing.

C-2 - Federal Candidate Species for which the USFWS does not have sufficient information to support listing.

SE - State Listed Endangered Species: native California species in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion of, its range.

ST - State Listed Threatened Species: native California species likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts.

SC - State Listed Candidate Species: any native California species formally noticed by the California Fish and Game Commission as being under review by the Department for addition to the list of threatened or endangered species.

4. S-DG - San Diego County Management Area B-MT - Beauty Mountain Management Area

R-SB - Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area
LA-O - Los Angeles/Orange County Management Area

5. Species analyzed in RMP/EIS.

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
216-361	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland/Southern Willow Scrub)
217-261	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland/Southern Willow Scrub)
228-101	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland/Southern Willow Scrub) ²
228-151	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
247-011	.....	Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland)
253-331	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
255-051	.....	Lake ²
255-231	California Gnatcatcher (V) Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland/Southern Willow Scrub)
255-271	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
260-031	California Gnatcatcher (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
260-231	Orange-throated Whiptail (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
262-212	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Riparian (South Willow Scrub/South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest)
263-361	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
264-081	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
264-082	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
264-191	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
269-251	Orange-throated Whiptail (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Forest/ Southern Willow Scrub)
290-081	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
290-201	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
290-291	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
293-323		Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Willow Scrub)
293-331	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh ² Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Cottonwood-Willow Scrub)
299-011	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest)
299-181	California Gnatcatcher (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
300-021		Coastal Sage Scrub
300-121		Coastal Sage Scrub
300-151		Coastal Sage Scrub
301-151		Perennial Stream ²
302-151	California Gnatcatcher (H) Least Bell's Vireo (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Willow Scrub)
305-151		Perennial Stream ²

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
107-101	Least Bell's Vireo (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
144-021	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
144-041	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Mule Fat Scrub)
144-101	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V)	Riparian (Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland)
145-241	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V)	
145-281	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
145-282	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
145-321	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
146-321		Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Willow Scrub
160-141	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
160-241	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
160-281	California Gnatcatcher (V) Least Bell's Vireo (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
160-321	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H) Least Bell's Vireo (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
162-221		Coastal Sage Scrub
162-261	Orange-throated Whiptail (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
164-021	Least Bell's Vireo (M)	Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub/ South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest)
164-351		Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Forest
175-081	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) Orange-throated Whiptail (V) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest)
175-101	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
175-241	California Gnatcatcher (V) Orange-throated Whiptail (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
176-041	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H) Least Bell's Vireo (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
176-141	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
176-201	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Mule Fat Scrub)
176-221	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
176-261	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H) Least Bell's Vireo (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
176-281	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
176-341	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) California Gnatcatcher (H) Least Bell's Vireo (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
177-181	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
177-301	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (V) Orange-throated Whiptail (M) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
179-261	..... . . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
180-141	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
180-272	Orange-throated Whiptail (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
180-281	Orange-throated Whiptail (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
180-341	Orange-throated Whiptail (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland)
189-101	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M) California Gnatcatcher (V)	Coastal Sage Scrub
190-302	..... . . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
190-321	Least Bell's Vireo (V)	Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Willow Scrub)
191-041	..... . . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
191-061	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
191-241	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
191-242	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat (M) California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
192-061	California Gnatcatcher (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
192-101	..... . . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
193-041	..... . . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
193-181	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
205-121	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Willow Scrub)
205-321	Wright's checkerspot butterfly (H)	
205-341	Wright's checkerspot butterfly (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
206-301	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
216-251	.....	Riparian (Mule Fat Scrub)
218-261	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern pond turtle (M) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Willow Scrub)
218-331	Least Bell's Vireo (H) Southwestern pond turtle (M) Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (L)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland/Southern Willow Scrub)
219-241	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub Spring2
220-041	Wright's checkerspot butterfly (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
221-332	Orange-throated whiptail (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest)
247-331	Southwestern pond turtle (M)	
247-332	Southwestern pond turtle (M)	

Beauty Mountain Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
223-221	Coastal Sage Scrub
233-221	Riparian (South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest/Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest)

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis, (cont.)
Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
001-261		Coastal Sage Scrub
002-161	California Condor (M)	
002-361	California Condor (M)	
003-311	California Condor (L/M)	
011-261	California Condor (M/H)	
012-311	California Condor (M/H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland)
016-031	California Condor (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub Riparian (Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest)
017-071	California Condor (H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
017-201	California Condor (H)	
018-311	California Condor (M)	
019-241	. . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
019-291	California Condor (M)	
019-331	California Gnatcatcher (M) California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
019-361	. . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
020-081	. . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
020-131	. . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
020-221	. . . . .	Coastal Sage Scrub
020-261	California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
020-271	California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
022-041	California Condor (H)	
022-051	California Condor (H)	
022-061	California Condor (H)	
022-101	California Condor (M/H)	Coastal Sage Scrub
024-121	California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
024-151	California Condor (M)	
025-051	California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
025-061	California Condor (M)	
026-021	California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub

Table B-1b. Occurrence of Special Status Wildlife Species and Important Wildlife Habitat Types Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Parcel No.	Special Status Species ¹	Important Wildlife Habitat Type
026-041	.....	Coastal Sage Scrub
026-042	California Gnatcatcher (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
026-071	California Condor (M)	
026-141	California Condor (M)	
032-021	California Condor (M)	
032-111	California Condor (M)	
032-112	California Condor (M)	
032-121	California Condor (M)	
032-122	California Condor (M)	
033-081	California Condor (M)	Coastal Sage Scrub
033-191	California Condor (M)	

1. (V) Verified or known historic occurrence.
 (H) High probability of occurrence.
 (M) Moderate probability of occurrence.
 (L) Low probability of occurrence.

Habitat evaluations for California Condor, H=Core habitat; M=Main range limits; L=Expected range extension areas

2. Parcel contains perennial surface water.

Special Status Plants and Plant Communities

Special status plants are considered as those plant species that are listed, proposed, or are candidates for listing by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service as threatened or endangered, or that are listed by the California Department of Fish & Game as endangered, threatened, or rare. The occurrence of any of these sensitive plant species on BLM public lands is a factor considered in the planning process for the South Coast Planning Area. Palmer's grappinghook is also considered because of its rarity, even though it is not currently listed as threatened or endangered, nor is it yet a candidate for listing. A complete site inventory of each parcel at the proper season was not feasible in order to determine the actual occurrence of sensitive plant species; however, the potential for occurrence of the species listed in Table B-2 was evaluated as part of the planning effort as follows:

- (1) A list of all potential sensitive plant species was developed, using information from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) data, and existing BLM inventories and surveys. This list includes species-specific information on their ecology, habitats, associated plant communities, and known occurrences and ranges.
- (2) For most BLM public land parcels in the South Coast Planning Area, site-specific data on the physical environment and the plant communities occurring on these parcels were collected either from ground surveys or from helicopter surveys, depending on access restrictions and time constraints.
- (3) Parcel-specific data were combined with species-specific information (from sources listed in #1 above) to produce a predictive model of the likelihood of any of these species to occur on any BLM parcel, using the following rating:

VERIFIED (V): a species is known to occur because of documentation of its occurrence in the NDDB or in other sources or files.

HIGH POTENTIAL (H): a location has a high potential for occurrence of a given species if it satisfies all of the following criteria:

1. The site lies within a five-mile radius of a known occurrence for that species;
2. Elevation of the site is within the known elevational range of that species;
3. Vegetation of the site is of a similar type to that which is known to occur in association with that species.

MODERATE POTENTIAL (M): a location has a moderate potential for occurrence of a given species if it satisfies criteria (1) and (3) above, its elevation is not within the elevation range of that species, but is no more than 500 feet above or below the maximum and minimum, respectively, for that range.

LOW POTENTIAL (L): plant species falling below 'moderate potential' for occurrence on a given parcel were not considered for analysis. This should not be construed to imply that a given species cannot be found on any given parcel, but simply that a lower likelihood class would not be useful in the analysis since it would have an infinite geographic range.

- (4) This predictive model was applied to each parcel of BLM public land and a set of potential sensitive species was generated for each parcel.
- (5) Finally, parcel data and survey photos were reviewed to refine the likelihood class of these species for each parcel.

A total of 59 sensitive plant species were identified as potentially occurring on BLM parcels. "Sensitive species" are species that have been "listed" as rare (R), threatened (T), or endangered (E) by the State of California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G) and/or by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), species which are "candidates" for listing by either one of these agencies and species that were recommended for consideration. Table B-2 lists by management area those species considered for analysis. Evaluation of the likelihood of occurrence of sensitive species on any given parcel is presented in Table B-4. All plant species which are candidates for listing are considered to be "BLM sensitive species".

Plant Communities

Twenty-seven natural plant communities (or "vegetation types") as described by Holland (1986) have been identified as occurring on BLM public land in the South Coast Planning Area. The presence of these plant communities on BLM public land in each management area is shown on Table B-3. Plant communities were selected for analysis because of their relation to sensitive species and their importance in maintaining biological diversity. Data collected during field surveys were used to assign one or more of the vegetation types to all BLM public land parcels. Ten of the plant communities have been identified by Holland (1986) as "rare" and are considered by BLM biologists as "sensitive", and are so identified in Table B-3. The occurrence of these communities on specific parcels is shown in Table B-4. Agricultural activities, urban and industrial development, and road construction have been responsible for most of the loss of habitat suitable for these plant communities.

Parcels which contain sensitive plant communities that were considered to be viable and/or manageable are marked in Table B-4. Parcels with sensitive plant communities that were determined to not be viable and/or manageable were given that assessment based on the following criteria:

- The community is presently impacted or is likely to be impacted in the future by surrounding land uses beyond BLM's control;
- The parcel is considered unmanageable because of its small size and its isolated geographic location in relation to other lands that are managed for their natural resource values.

Table B-2. Sensitive Plant Species Considered for Analysis

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	MANAGEMENT AREA			
			LA-O	B-MT	RI-SB	S-DG
Beach spectacle pod	<i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	C1,ST	2			
Bear grass	<i>Nolina interrrata</i>	C1,SE			2	
Bird-footed checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea pedata</i>	FE,SE			2	
Braunton's milk vetch	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FP	3			
California orcutt grass	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	FE,SE			1	
Cleveland goldenstars	<i>Muilla clevelandii</i>	C2		3		3
Cuyamaca larkspur	<i>Delphinium hesperium</i> <i>ssp.cuyamacae</i>	C2,SR			2	
Cuyamaca meadowfoam	<i>Limnanthes gracilis var.</i> <i>parishii</i>	C2,SE			2	
Deane's milk vetch	<i>Astragalus deanei</i>	C2			2	
Dense reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis densa</i>	F3			3	
Dunn's mariposa-lily	<i>Calochortus dunnii</i>	C2,SR	3		3	
Encinitas coyotebush	<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	C1,SE			2	
Felt-leaved monardella	<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i>	F3			3	
Gander's pitcher sage	<i>Lepechinia ganderi</i>	C2			1	
Jacumba locoweed	<i>Astragalus douglassii</i> <i>var. perstrictus</i>	C2			3	
Johnston's rock cress	<i>Arabis johnstonii</i>	C1			3	
Lakeside ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>	C2		2	3	
Little mousetail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i> var. <i>apus</i>	C2			2	
Los Angeles sunflower	<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	C2	2			
Lyon's pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	FP,SE	2			
Many-stemmed dudleya	<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	C2	2		1	
Mexican flannel bush	<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i>	C2,SR				1
Mission Canyon blue-cup	<i>Githopsis diffusa</i> ssp. <i>filicaulis</i>	C2			2	
Mt. Gleason Indian paintbrush	<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i>	C2,SR	2			
Munz's onion	<i>Allium munzii</i>	C1,ST			3	
Narrow-leaved nightshade	<i>Solanum tenuilobatum</i>	C2		3		3
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	C1,SE	3	3	3	1
Orcutt's brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea orcutti</i>	C2		2	2	3
Orcutt's linanthus	<i>Linanthus orcutti</i>	C2	2	1		
Otay manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos otayensis</i>	C2			3	
Otay tarplant	<i>Hemizonia conjugens</i>	C2,SE			1	
Palmer's grapplinghook	<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	C2	3		1	1
Parry's spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	C2			3	3
Parry's tetracoccus	<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	C2			3	3
Payson's jewelflower	<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	C2		3	3	1
Peirson's morning-glory	<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i>	C2	2			
Prostrate navarretia	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	C1			3	
San Bernardino blue grass	<i>Poa atropurpurea</i>	C1			2	
San Diego barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>	C2				3
San Diego button celery	<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	FE,SE				3
San Diego currant	<i>Ribes canthariforme</i>	C2				3
San Diego rattleweed	<i>Astragalus oocarpus</i>	C2				3
San Diego thornmint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	C1,SE				3
San Felipe monardella	<i>Monardella nana</i> <i>ssp. leptosiphon</i>	C2			3	
San Fernando Valley spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	C2	3			
San Gabriel bedstraw	<i>Galium grande</i>	C2		3		
San Jacinto Valley saltbush	<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notariot</i>	C1				3
San Miguel savory	<i>Calamintha chandeleri</i>	N/A				1

Table B-2. Sensitive Plant Species Considered for Analysis, (cont.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS	MANAGEMENT AREA		
			LA-O	B-MT	RI-SB
Santa Ana River woolly-star	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> <i>ssp. sanctorum</i>	FE,SE			1
Santa Monica Mtns. dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> <i>ssp.</i> <i>marcescens</i>	FP,SR	2		
Santa Suzana tarplant	<i>Hemizonia minthornii</i>	C2,SR	2		
Short-joint beavertail	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> <i>v.</i> <i>brachyclada</i>	C2	2		
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecatheon leptoceras</i>	FE,SE	3	3	
Slender-pod jewelflower	<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i>	F3		3	1
Tecate cypress	<i>Cupressus forbesii</i>	C2			3
Tecate tarplant	<i>Hemizonia floribunda</i>	C2			3
Threadleaf brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	C1,SE	2	3	2
Variegated dudleya	<i>Dudleya variegata</i>	C2			1
Warner Springs lessingia	<i>Lessingia glandulifera</i> <i>var. tomentosa</i>	C2			2

FE - Federally listed as endangered

FP - Federally proposed for listing as threatened or endangered

SE - State listed as endangered

SR - State listed as rare

ST - State listed as threatened

C1 - Candidate 1 for Federal listing, considered a BLM sensitive species

C2 - Candidate 2 for Federal listing, considered a BLM sensitive species

F3 - Previously candidate for Federal listing at time of inventory

1 - BLM public land

2 - BLM split estate

3 - BLM public land and BLM split estate

Table B-3. Natural Plant Communities of the South Coast Planning Area

Natural Communities (Organized by Habitats)	LA-O1	Presence on BLM public land			SDG ¹
		B-MT ¹	R-SB ¹		
SCRUBS:					
1. Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub	X				
2. Diegan Sage Scrub*		X	X		X
3. Riversidean Sage Scrub*	X		X		
CHAPARRALS:					
4. Northern Mixed Chaparral	X				
5. Southern Mixed Chaparral		X	X		X
6. Chamise Chaparral	X	X	X		X
7. Redshank Chaparral		X			X
8. Semi-desert Chaparral		X			X
9. Scrub Oak Chaparral	X				
10. Upper sonoran Manzanita Chaparral		X			
11. Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub	X				X
GRASSLANDS:					
12. Non-native Grassland	X		X		X
WETLANDS:					
13. Freshwater Seep*					X
14. Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh*					X
RIPARIAN HABITATS:					
15. South Coast Live Oak riparian Forest*	X	X	X		X
16. Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest*	X	X			X
17. Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland*	X		X		X
18. Mule Fat Scrub		X	X		
19. Southern Willow Scrub*	X		X		X
WOODLANDS:					
20. Coast Live Oak Woodland			X		X
21. Alvord Oak Woodland	X				
22. Open Engelmann Oak Woodland*					X
23. Dense Engelmann Oak Woodland*					X
24. Peninsular Juniper Woodland and Scrub	X		X		
FORESTS:					
25. Southern Interior Cypress Forest*					X
26. Coulter Pine Forest		X			X

1. Management Area Codes

LA-O - Los Angeles/Orange County Management Area

B-MT - Beauty Mountain Management Area

R-SB - Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

S-DG - San Diego County Management Area

X. Denotes presence on BLM public lands within management area.

*. Considered "rare" by Holland (1986)

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities**San Diego County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
216-361		South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² Southern Willow Scrub
217-261	Orcutt's brodiaea (H) San Diego button celery (H)	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh ² Southern Willow Scrub ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
228-031	Parry's tetracoccus (V)	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
228-101	Parry's tetracoccus (V) Orcutt's brodiaea (H)	Southern Willow Scrub ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
228-151	.....	Diegan Sage Scrub
229-041	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
241-012	San Diego rattleweed (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
245-091	Lakeside ceanothus (V)	
246-251	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub
247-011	Felt-leaved monardella (V) Nevin's barberry (H) Dense reed grass (V) Orcutt's brodiaea (H)	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
247-332	Orcutt's brodiaea (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Forest
249-321	Dense reed grass (H)	
253-331	.....	Diegan Sage Scrub
254-331	Wart-stemmed ceanothus (V)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
255-151	Slender-pod jewelflower (H)	
255-231	Slender-pod jewelflower (H)	Diegan Sage Scrub ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
255-271	Slender-pod jewelflower (H)	Diegan Sage Scrub ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
256-311	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland
257-041	Dense reed grass (M)	
257-091	Dense reed grass (M)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
260-231	San Diego button celery (M)	Diegan Sage Scrub
261-061	Wart-stemmed ceanothus (V)	
262-212	.....	Southern Willow Scrub ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
263-351	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
263-361	.....	Diegan Sage Scrub
264-081	.....	Dense Engelmann Oak Woodland ² Diegan Sage Scrub
264-082	.....	Open Engelmann Oak Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland Diegan Sage Scrub
264-151	Orcutt's brodiaea (H)	Open Engelmann Oak Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
264-191	Lakeside ceanothus (H) Orcutt's brodiaea (H) Parry's tetracoccus (H)	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Diegan Sage Scrub ²
269-251	Lakeside ceanothus (V) Otay manzanita (V) Dense reed grass (M)	Diegan Sage Scrub South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
270-051	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Willow Scrub Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
270-192	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Willow Scrub
283-351	Dense reed grass (M)	
290-081	.....	Diegan Sage Scrub
290-201	Dunn's mariposa-lily (V) Gander's pitcher sage (V) Narrow-leaved nightshade (V) Variegated dudleya (V)	Diegan Sage Scrub
291-091	San Diego currant (V) Dense reed grass (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
292-191	Dense reed grass (M)	
292-251	.....	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
292-281	.....	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub
292-301	Dense reed grass (M)	

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
292-311	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
292-331	.....	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
293-301	.....	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
293-321	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
293-322	.....	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland
293-323	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Willow Scrub
293-331	Narrow-leaved nightshade (V)	Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ² Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ²
293-332	.....	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
294-131	Payson's jewelflower (H)	
294-132	Payson's jewelflower (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
	Sand Diego currant (H)	Southern Willow Scrub
	Jacumba locoweed	
294-211	Sand Diego currant (M)	
295-071	Payson's jewelflower (H)	
299-011	Dense reed grass (V)	Diegan Sage Scrub ²
	Dunn's mariposa-lily (V)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
	Felt-leaved monardella (V)	Southern Interior Cypress Forest ²
	Gander's pitcher sage (V)	
	Lakeside ceanothus (V)	
	Mexican fremontia (V)	
	Narrow-leaved nightshade (V)	
	Orcutt's brodiaea (V)	
	Otay manzanita (V)	
	Otay tarplant (V)	
	Palmer's graplinghook (V)	
	San Diego barrel cactus (V)	
	San Diego button celery (M)	
	San Diego thornmint (H)	
	San Miguel savory (V)	
	Slender-pod jewelflower (V)	
	Tecate cypress (V)	
	Tecate tarplant (V)	
299-181	Cleveland goldenstars (H)	Diegan Sage Scrub ²
	Orcutt's brodiaea (H)	
	San Diego barrel cactus (V)	
	San Diego button celery (M)	
	San Diego thornmint (H)	
	Variegated dudleya (H)	

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)**San Diego County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
300-021		Diegan Sage Scrub ²
301-111	Dense reed grass (H) Felt-leaved monardella (H) Parry's tetracoccus (H)	
300-121		Diegan Sage Scrub ²
300-131		Freshwater Seep ² Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ²
300-151	Diegan Sage Scrub	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
301-151		Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ²
301-211	Felt-leaved monardella (V) Narrow-leaved nightshade (V) Slender-pod jewelflower (V) Tecate cypress (V)	Southern Interior Cypress Forest ²
302-061		Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
302-151	Dense reed grass (M) Felt-leaved monardella (M) Tecate tarplant (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Willow Scrub Diegan Sage Scrub
302-211	Slender-pod jewelflower (H) Tecate tarplant (H) Felt-leaved monardella (H)	
302-241	Tecate tarplant (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
303-121	Tecate tarplant (H) Jacumba locoweed (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
303-171	Tecate tarplant (H)	
303-191	Tecate tarplant (H)	
303-211	Tecate tarplant (M)	
303-221	Tecate tarplant (M)	
305-091		Southern Willow Scrub ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
305-151		Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Willow Scrub

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)**Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
107-021	Parry's spineflower (H) Slender-horned spineflower (H) Santa Ana River woolly-star (V)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ² Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub ²
107-101	Parry's spineflower (H) Slender-horned spineflower (V) Nevin's barberry (M) Santa Ana River woolly-star (V)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ² Southern Willow Scrub ² Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub ²
107-121)	Parry's spineflower (H) Slender-horned spineflower (H) Santa Ana River woolly-star (V)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ² Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub ²
108-081	Parry's spineflower (H) Santa Ana River woolly-star (V)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
122-021	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
122-022	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
144-021	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
144-041	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
144-101	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
145-241	Cleveland goldenstars (M) Payson's jewelflower (H)	
145-282	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
145-321	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
146-301	Cleveland goldenstars (M)	
146-321	Cleveland goldenstars (M)	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
160-141	Munz's onion (H) Thread-leaved brodiaea (M)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
160-241	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
160-281	Munz's onion (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub Southern Willow Scrub
160-321	Munz's onion (M) Many-stemmed dudleya (H)	Southern Willow Scrub Riversidean Sage Scrub
162-221	Parry's spineflower (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
162-261	Payson's jewelflower (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
164-021	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
164-221	Southern Willow Scrub Cleveland goldenstars (M)	
164-351	Cleveland goldenstars (M)	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Forest

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species ¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
175-081*	Munz's onion (H) Many-stemmed dudleya (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Riversidean Sage Scrub
175-101*	.....	Southern Willow Scrub ² Riversidean Sage Scrub
175-241*	Many-stemmed dudleya (H) Munz's onion (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ² Southern Willow Scrub
176-041	Many-stemmed dudleya (H) Munz's onion (H)	Southern Willow Scrub ²
176-141	Prostrate navarretia (M) Threadleaf brodiaea (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
176-201	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
176-221	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
176-261	California ocrea grass (H) San Jacinto Valley saltbush (M)	Riversidean Sage Scrub Southern Willow Scrub
176-281	California ocrea grass (M)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
176-341	California ocrea grass (M)	Southern Willow Scrub Riversidean Sage Scrub
177-181	California ocrea grass (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
177-301	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
179-261	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
180-111	.....	Freshwater Seep
180-141	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
180-271	Slender-horned spineflower (M)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
180-272	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
180-281	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
180-341	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
189-101	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
190-301*	Payson's jewelflower (M)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
190-302*	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
190-321*	Payson's jewelflower (M)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
191-041	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
191-061	Payson's jewelflower (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
191-241	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
191-242	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)**Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
192-061	Munz's Onion (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub
192-101	..... . . . . .	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
193-041	..... . . . . .	Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
193-101	..... . . . . .	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
193-181	..... . . . . .	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Riversidean Sage Scrub
205-121	Payson's jewelflower (M)	Southern Willow Scrub ² Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
205-321*	Nevin's barberry (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
205-341*	Nevin's barberry (V) Palmer's grappinghook (M) Payson's jewelflower (V)	Riversidean Sage Scrub ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
206-101	Payson's jewelflower (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub
206-121	Payson's jewelflower (H)	Southern Willow Scrub ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
206-141	Payson's jewelflower (H)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Willow Scrub
206-301	Nevin's barberry (M)	Southern Willow Scrub Riversidean Sage Scrub
207-121	..... . . . . .	Southern Willow Scrub
208-131	Johnson's rock cress (M)	
208-132	Johnson's rock cress (M)	
217-261	..... . . . . .	Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Willow Scrub South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
218-231	..... . . . . .	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
218-261	..... . . . . .	Diegan Sage Scrub ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
218-331	Many-stemmed dudleya(M) Parry's tetracoccus (V)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ² Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland
219-241	..... . . . . .	Diegan Sage Scrub
219-291	..... . . . . .	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
220-041*	Payson's jewelflower (V) Nevin's barberry (H)	Diegan Sage Scrub

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)**Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
220-191		South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
220-241	Nevin's barberry (H)	
221-041	Nevin's barberry (M) Payson's jewelflower (H)	Southern Willow Scrub
221-042	Nevin's barberry (M)	
221-221		South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
221-301	Nevin's barberry (M)	
221-332	Nevin's barberry (H)	Riversidean Sage Scrub South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest

Beauty Mountain Management Area

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
221-131	Slender-pod caulanthus(H) Nevin's barberry(M)	
221-231	Slender-pod caulanthus(H) Payson's caulanthus (H) San Felipe monardella (H) Nevin's barberry(M)	Southern Willow Scrub
222-221	Slender-pod caulanthus(H) Payson's caulanthus (H) San Felipe monardella (H) Narrow-leaved nightshade (M)	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
223-221		Diegan Sage Scrub ²
223-361		Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
232-101		South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
232-251	San Felipe monardella (H) Narrow-leaved nightshade (M)	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²
233-101	Payson's caulanthus (H) San Felipe monardella (H)	
233-111	Orcutt's linanthus (H)	
233-121	Orcutt's linanthus (H)	
233-221	Payson's caulanthus (H) Orcutt's linanthus (H)	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ² South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ²

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)**Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
002-361	.....	Southern Willow Scrub
002-362	Dunn's Mariposa-lily(M)	
003-311	.....	South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest ² Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
011-261	Nevin's barberry (M)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Gabriel Bedstraw (M)	
012-311	Nevin's barberry (M)	Southern Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland ²
	San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Gabriel Bedstraw (M)	
016-031	Nevin's barberry (M)	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub	
017-071	Nevin's barberry (H)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	
019-241	.....	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
019-273	.....	Southern Willow Scrub
019-331	Nevin's barberry (M)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	
019-361	Slender-horned spineflower (H)	Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest ²
	Nevin's barberry (M)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	
020-081	.....	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
020-131	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
020-221	.....	Riversidean Sage Scrub
020-261	.....	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
020-271	.....	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
022-041	Nevin's barberry (M) San Fernando Valley spineflower (H)	
022-051	Nevin's barberry (M)	
022-061	Brauton's milk vetch (M)	
022-101	Nevin's barberry (M)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	
024-121	Nevin's barberry (M)	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
	San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	
024-151	Slender-horned spineflower (M) Nevin's barberry (M) San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	

Table B-4. Occurrence of Sensitive Plant Species and Natural Communities, (cont.)**Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area**

Parcel No.	Sensitive Plant Species¹	Sensitive Natural Plant Community
025-051		Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
025-061	Nevin's barberry (M) San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	
026-021		Riversidean Sage Scrub ² Southern Willow Scrub ²
026-041		Riversidean Sage Scrub ²
026-042	Nevin's barberry (M) San Fernando Valley spineflower (M)	Southern Willow Scrub Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
032-121		South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
032-122		South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest
033-081		Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub

1.(V) Verified or known historic occurrence.

(H) High probability of occurrence.

(M) Moderate probability of occurrence.

2. Considered to be representative, viable samples of this plant community for purposes of this RMP.

* These parcels may also contain the following species:

Cuyamaca Larkspur

Parry's Tetracoccus

Payson's Jewelflower

Probability for occurrence of these three species is not based on the predictive model used for this table as explained in Appendix B, but is instead based on the presence of gabbro soils (see text).

Appendix C

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Introduction

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) were authorized in Section 202 (c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA, P.L. 94-579). ACECs are areas where special management attention is needed to protect, and prevent irreparable damage to, important historic, cultural, and scenic values, fish, or wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards.

The ACEC designation indicates that the BLM recognizes that an area has significant values, and establishes special management measures to protect those values. In addition, designation also serves as a reminder that significant value(s) or resource(s) exist which must be accommodated when future management actions and land use proposals are considered in or near an ACEC.

Before an ACEC can be considered, an area must meet both the criteria of importance and relevance. A relevant resource is a significant value or resource of a type described above. An important resource is a value, system, process or hazard which has substantial significance and values. For more information on the ACEC designation and process, please refer to BLM Manual 1613--Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Secondary designations can be attached to an ACEC depending on the type of resources contained therein. In California, the following naming configurations are used:

Group 1. Research Natural Area: A Research Natural Area (RNA) is a physical and biological unit where natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible, and which is reserved for the primary purpose of research and higher education. These conditions are achieved by allowing ordinary physical and biological processes to operate without human intervention. Management prescriptions are imposed to limit the full range of multiple land uses or allocations. However, under specific conditions, deliberate manipulation intended to maintain the unique features for which the ACEC/RNA was designated may be authorized. RNAs typify important forest, shrub land, grassland, alpine, aquatic, and geologic types or systems in each region; they can also represent unique natural situations which have characteristics or scientific importance and plant communities of limited distribution and research importance, including international research programs such as Man in the Biosphere Reserve system. If proposed land uses conflict with the purposes of an RNA, a withdrawal may be recommended in order to maintain the integrity of the area. Examples of how an RNA will be named are as follows: Reef Ridge RNA, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern, or San Andreas Fault Research Natural Area/National Natural Landmark, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

Group 2. Cultural: An area which merits recognition and management beyond that provided through normal resource management for the full range of cultural resources and values. The objective is to manage these areas to conserve the cultural features or values for scientific, educational, and/or contemporary ethnic interests. These areas may also be recommended to the National Register of Historic Places or for designation as a National Historic Landmark if they meet the criteria for eligibility. A naming example is: "Fort Piute Cultural Site, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern."

Group 3. Hazard. Areas where there are natural hazards which significantly endanger human life, health, or safety. This includes areas, where human visitation or habitation is likely, such as avalanche areas, soil mantles, areas subject to landslides, seismic areas, cliffs, etc. The objective is to manage these areas to reduce risks to human life, health, or safety; interpret natural phenomena; and/or limit public access if necessary. An example of how an area would be named is as follows: the Hog Hazard Area, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

Group 4. Outstanding Natural Area: An Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) is an area of high public interest which contains outstanding natural features or values. The objective is to conserve these features or values while allowing for public use (i.e., general scientific, recreation, interpretation, and education compatible with the conservation objectives for establishing the outstanding natural area). It includes areas of geologic, botanic, zoologic, paleontologic, and physiographic interest within the region. These areas may also be recommended for designation as a National Natural Landmark if eligible. The level of management required is generally less restrictive than for a RNA. A wider range of uses is permissible depending on the features or values present.

To be designated as an ACEC, an area must require special management attention to protect the important and relevant values. These are management measures which would not be necessary nor prescribed if the critical and important features were not present. That is, they would not be prescribed in the absence of the designation. Management prescriptions for each ACEC are identified in this plan under the "Land Use Allocation" section for each management area, and are summarized below.

Areas Designated as ACECs

Cedar Canyon

The Cedar Canyon ACEC (Figure C-1) encompasses approximately 705 acres of BLM public lands and 280 acres of private lands targeted for acquisition. Most of Cedar Canyon, on the northeastern flank of Otay Mountain, would be within the ACEC boundaries. This canyon contains the only known population of Mexican flannel bush (*Fremontodendron mexicanus*), a shrub or small tree listed by the State of California as rare, and a candidate species for federal listing as threatened or endangered. Approximately forty specimens of that species are known to occur within the canyon. This is the only known population in the world. Cedar Canyon also contains pristine stands of riparian woodlands, as well as stands of Tecate cypress, a candidate species for federal listing as threatened or endangered.

Rapid development of the private lands immediately to the north of Cedar Canyon, and easier access provided by the subdivision of what used to be large ranches in the vicinity, will likely result in increased impact levels from recreation, accidental fires, and off-road vehicle traffic. Cedar Canyon is designated as an ACEC/RNA to provide the necessary management attention to conserve the sensitive natural resources contained therein. The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area, is not available for mineral material sales or livestock grazing, and is closed to motorized vehicle use.

Johnson Canyon

The ACEC includes a total of 1,710 acres (Figure C-2). This area is currently under Recreation and Public Purposes lease and is used by the Systems Ecology Research Group of San Diego State University for research and educational purposes. The relatively small area ranges in elevation from over 6,000 to under 4,600 feet, and contains a unique diversity of vegetation including Coulter pine forest in the upper reaches and mixtures of both chamise and red shank chaparral at lower elevations.

Research opportunities to study mediterranean-type ecosystems, in particular chaparral management, are needed, but are being lost at an increasing rate due to development. Johnson Canyon is one of the few locations where this type of research can be conducted. The need to protect this unique area from uses incompatible with its sensitive resources, and principle use as an outdoor classroom and field biology research necessitate special management considerations and planning. In addition to ACEC designation, Johnson Canyon is not available for mineral material sales or livestock grazing, and is a right-of-way avoidance area.

Kuchamaa

Lands surrounding Tecate Peak (355 acres) and Little Tecate Peak (269 acres) are included in the Kuchamaa ACEC (Figure C-1) for the protection of Native American religious heritage. The importance of Tecate Peak (Kuchamaa), and Little Tecate Peak, lies in their extreme religious and spiritual importance to the Kumeyaay People. In particular, Kuchamaa holds special significance because "it is where the shamans obtained their power and knowledge" (Robertson 1982), and where initiates were brought into the Shaman (spiritual/religious) order. Since time immemorial to the present day these mountains have also served as places to hold sacred dances, ceremonies, ancient sacramental acts, and to receive healing and spiritual cleansing.

These mountains also act today as a cultural link with the Kumeyaay ethnic past and their religious heritage. Parallels have been drawn comparing the Native American view of Kuchamaa to the Christian respect for a cathedral, as both represent places of great religious importance.

Contemporary Native American religious activities on Kuchamaa have become somewhat expanded from that of the past. Whereas formerly only shamans and their initiates were allowed on the summit, today the summit is open to all Kumeyaay who feel worthy of involving themselves with the spiritual power of Kuchamaa. Kumeyaay visits to the mountain are for the purposes of praying, spiritual cleansing, and other religious activities (Shipek: Personal Communication). Though religious practices have diversified, the importance of the mountain has not lessened. As a result of the strong Native American religious values held for Kuchamaa, the mountain has been recently nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

There is a threat that individuals might unknowingly perform sacrilegious acts such as off-road driving, rock-hounding, hunting, or drawing graffiti on these mountains. As a result, Kuchamaa and Little Tecate Peak have been designated as an ACEC. Acquisition of approximately 422 acres for addition to the ACEC would be pursued. The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area, is not available for mineral material sales or livestock grazing. Motorized vehicle use is limited to specified existing routes. The feasibility of relocating the existing communication site facilities on Tecate Peak will also be explored.

Million Dollar Spring

Approximately 5,830 acres of BLM public lands within the eastern part of the Beauty Mountain WSA are designated as an ACEC/ONA (Figure C-2). The area contains fragile soils (Knecht, 1917) that underlay one of the largest pristine watersheds found on BLM public lands within the South Coast Area. This watershed includes three perennial springs and approximately 300 acres of South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest and Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest, two communities considered rare by Holland (1986). All have significant values for wildlife management.

To conserve the sensitive natural resources and to help maintain its viability as an important water source, the ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area, is not available for material sales, and all activities (such as grazing, public access, hunting and other recreational activities) must be in conformance with the BLM-California 208 Water Quality Management Plan. 510 acres are targeted for acquisition.

Potrero

The Potrero ACEC (Figure C-3) includes 1,030 acres of BLM public land, with approximately 12,000 acres of private land proposed for acquisition. The broad Potrero Valley, surrounded by chaparral-covered hills, contains almost 13,000 acres. The Potrero Reserve contains over 1,900 acres of occupied Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat. The BLM currently administers six parcels (1,030 acres) within the proposed reserve, as well as another 7,969-acre parcel to the east. This large block of BLM public land is located within an area being considered by Riverside County as a multi-species wildlife corridor. The proposed corridor stretches through the Badlands from the San Bernardino National Forest to the San Jacinto Wildlife Refuge.

The proposal for acquisition of the Potrero Reserve by the BLM has received strong support from both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency. In addition to Stephens' kangaroo rat, the Potrero area contains 88 acres of potential Least Bell's Vireo habitat. Other listed or candidate species observed on the site include the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, orange-throated whiptail and San Diego horned lizard. California Gnatcatcher has not been recorded on the site; however the area contains 55 acres of suitable habitat. Two category 2 candidate plant species have been recorded at Potrero: Payson's jewelflower (*Caulanthus simulans*) and Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*). The area also supports 95 acres of Southern Cottonwood-Willow Riparian Forest and a small stand of South Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest (MWD, Eastside Reservoir Project Final EIS, October 1991).

As an ACEC, the area is unavailable for mineral material sales, is proposed for closure to entry under the mineral leasing and 1872 Mining laws. The area is a right-of-way avoidance area and grazing is permissible if compatible with habitat management.

Santa Ana River Wash

The ACEC (Figure C-4) encompasses 755 acres of BLM public lands north of Redlands within the flood-plains of the Santa Ana River and Plunge Creek. The ACEC is designated to provide enhanced protection of the sensitive habitats for, and populations of, two federally listed plant species: the Santa Ana River woolly-star (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) and the slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*).

The ACEC/RNA status provides special management of the area for the conservation and recovery of these two very rare species. Rapid urban development of the surrounding area and high demand for sand and gravel mining within the floodplain of the Santa Ana River put extreme land-use pressures on these BLM public lands, and may be detrimental to the two endangered species. ACEC status would provide the framework within which the resolution of these demands and the conservation of these species in their natural habitat could be achieved. To this end, the ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area, is unavailable for mineral material sales, is closed to motorized vehicle use, and is unavailable for livestock grazing. It may also provide the basis upon which a regional conservation plan for these species, involving other agencies and land owners, would be implemented.

Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve

The Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve (SMER) (Figure C-5) is administered by the Systems Ecology Research Group of San Diego State University (SDSU) and is used primarily for research and educational purposes. The reserve is a tract of about 2,700 acres acquired by the State of California and presently designated for use by the California State Colleges as a field biology research area. SDSU also administers approximately 1,230 acres of BLM public lands under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Land Management. The combined BLM/SDSU holdings in the reserve make it one of the largest public holdings of coastal wildlands in southern California for research and educational purposes.

In addition to occupied summer habitat for Least Bell's Vireo (a federally endangered species), the preserve also includes significant stands of pristine deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and habitat for species such as the orange-throated whiptail, southwestern pond turtle, and sticky dudleya (*Dudleya viscida*), all of which are candidates for federal listing as endangered or threatened. To protect this unique area from uses incompatible with its sensitive resources and to ensure its principle use as an outdoor classroom and field biology research site, the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve ACEC is designated with the following management prescriptions: The ACEC is a right-of-way avoidance area and is unavailable for mineral material sales and livestock grazing. The ACEC is proposed for closure to mineral leasing and entry under the 1872 mining law (as amended). 360 acres are closed to motorized vehicle use and 300 acres are targeted for acquisition to the ACEC.

California Rocks and Islands

By a decision of February 5, 1990 the California Rocks and Islands were designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This decision, which is incorporated by reference, applies to all islands, rocks and pinnacles off the California coast which were withdrawn by Public Land Order (PLO) 6369. The withdrawal is for establishment of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary and will continue, as will management of the wildlife sanctuary by the California Department of Fish and Game through Memorandum of Understanding. Islands, rocks and pinnacles not affected by PLO 6369 include those off the Orange County Coast (these being temporarily withdrawn by the Act of Congress approved February 18, 1931) as well as Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island.

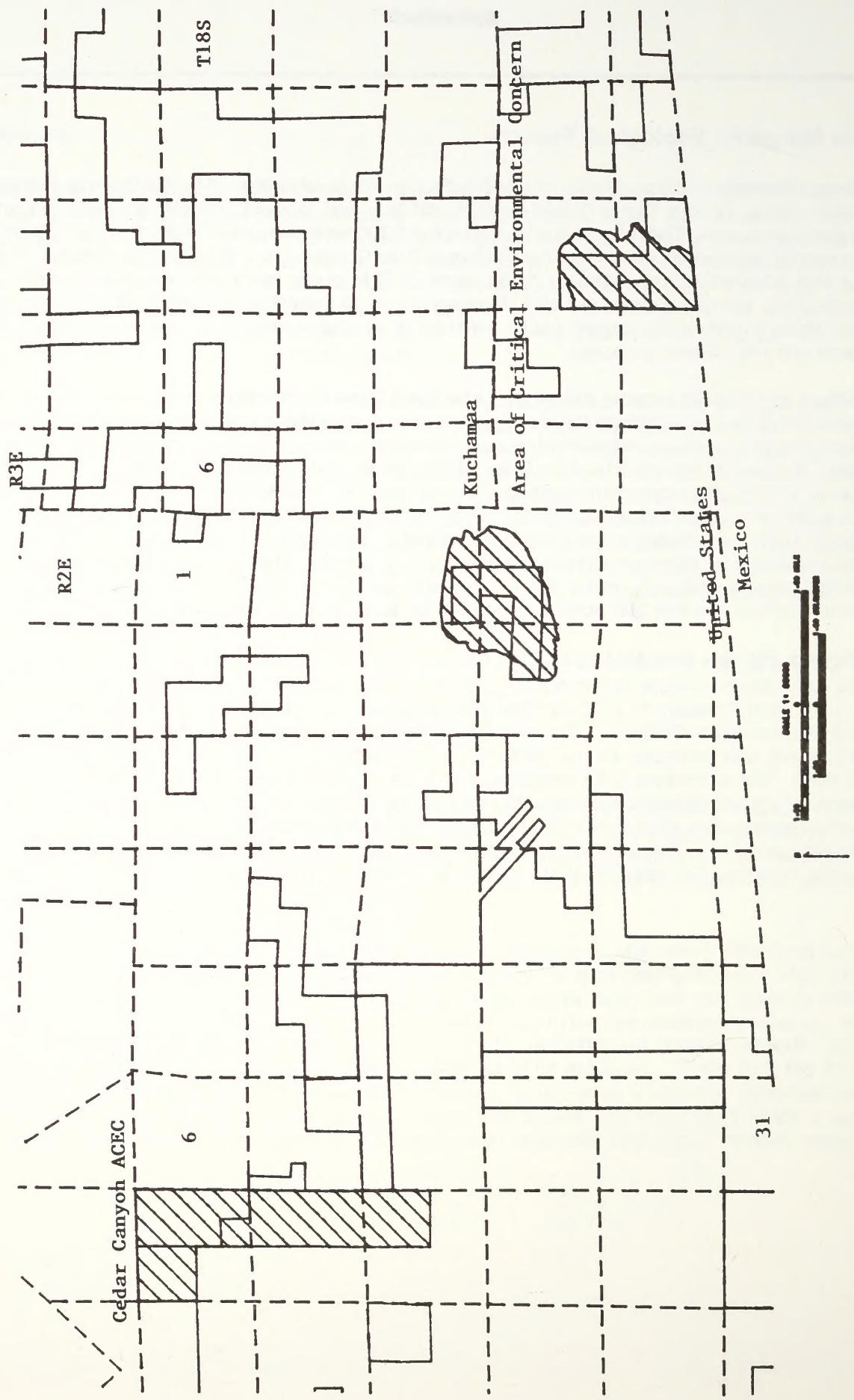


FIGURE C-1: CEDAR CANYON AND KUCHAMAA ACECS

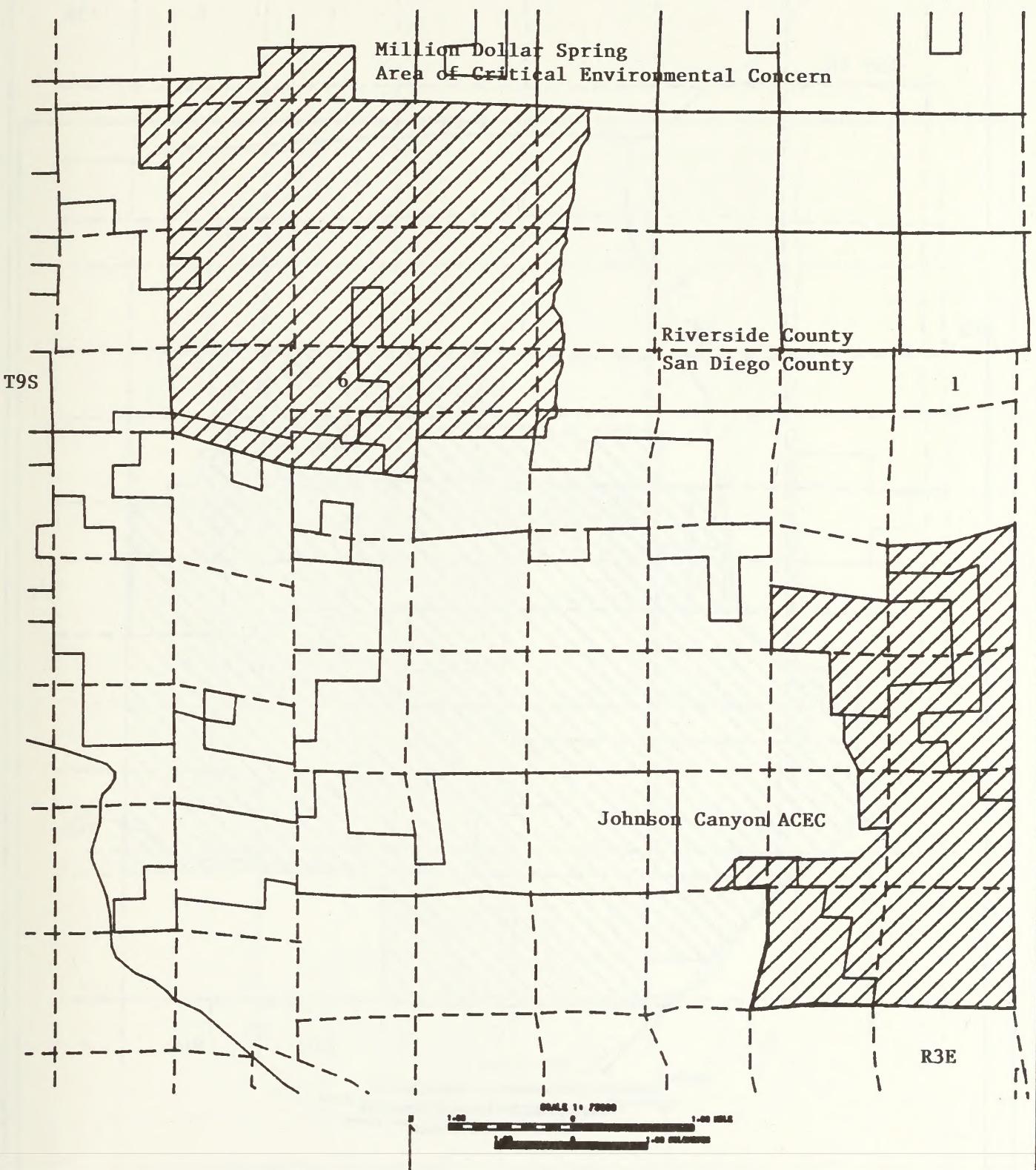


FIGURE C-2: MILLION DOLLAR SPRING AND JOHNSON CANYON ACECs

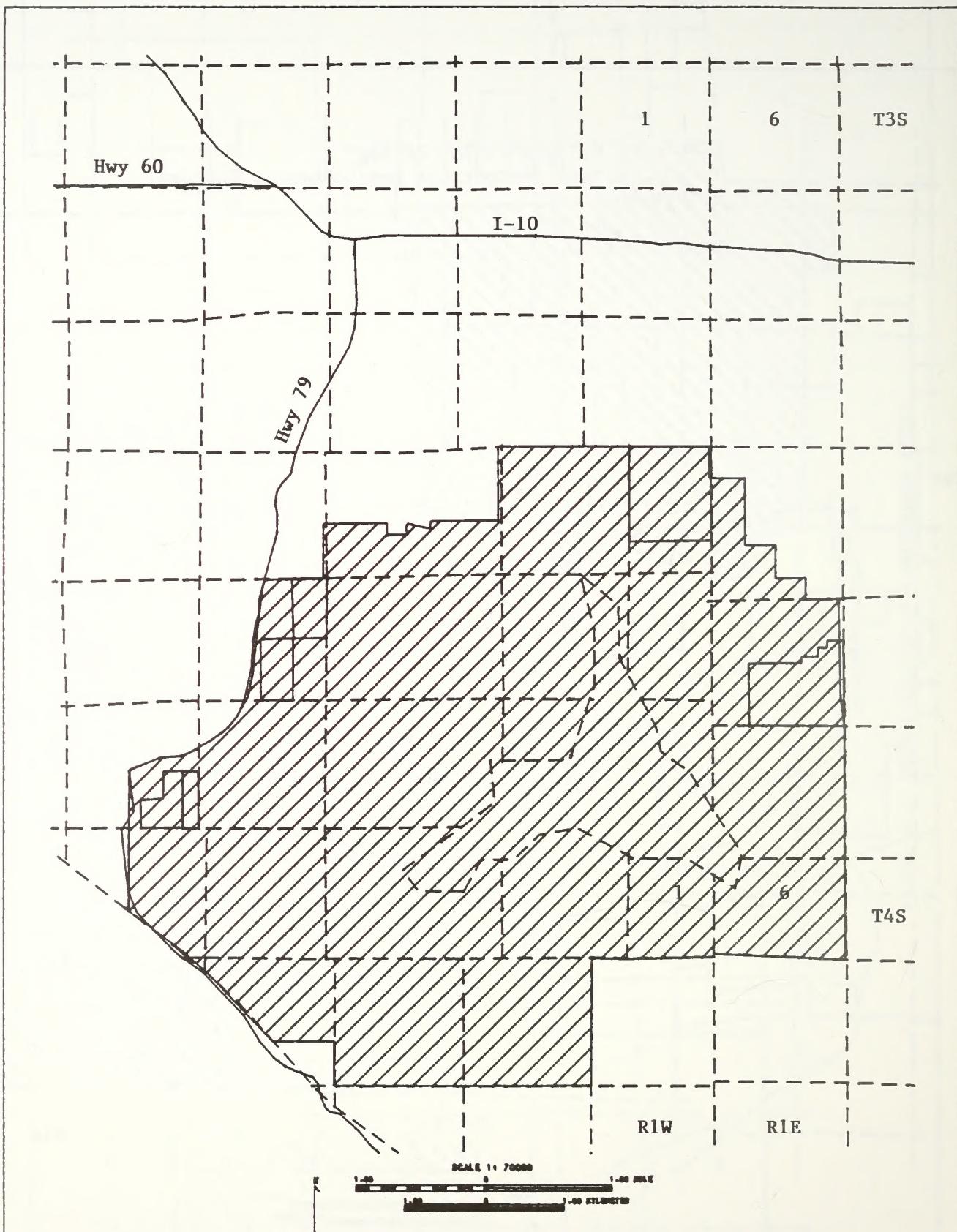


FIGURE C-3: POTRERO AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

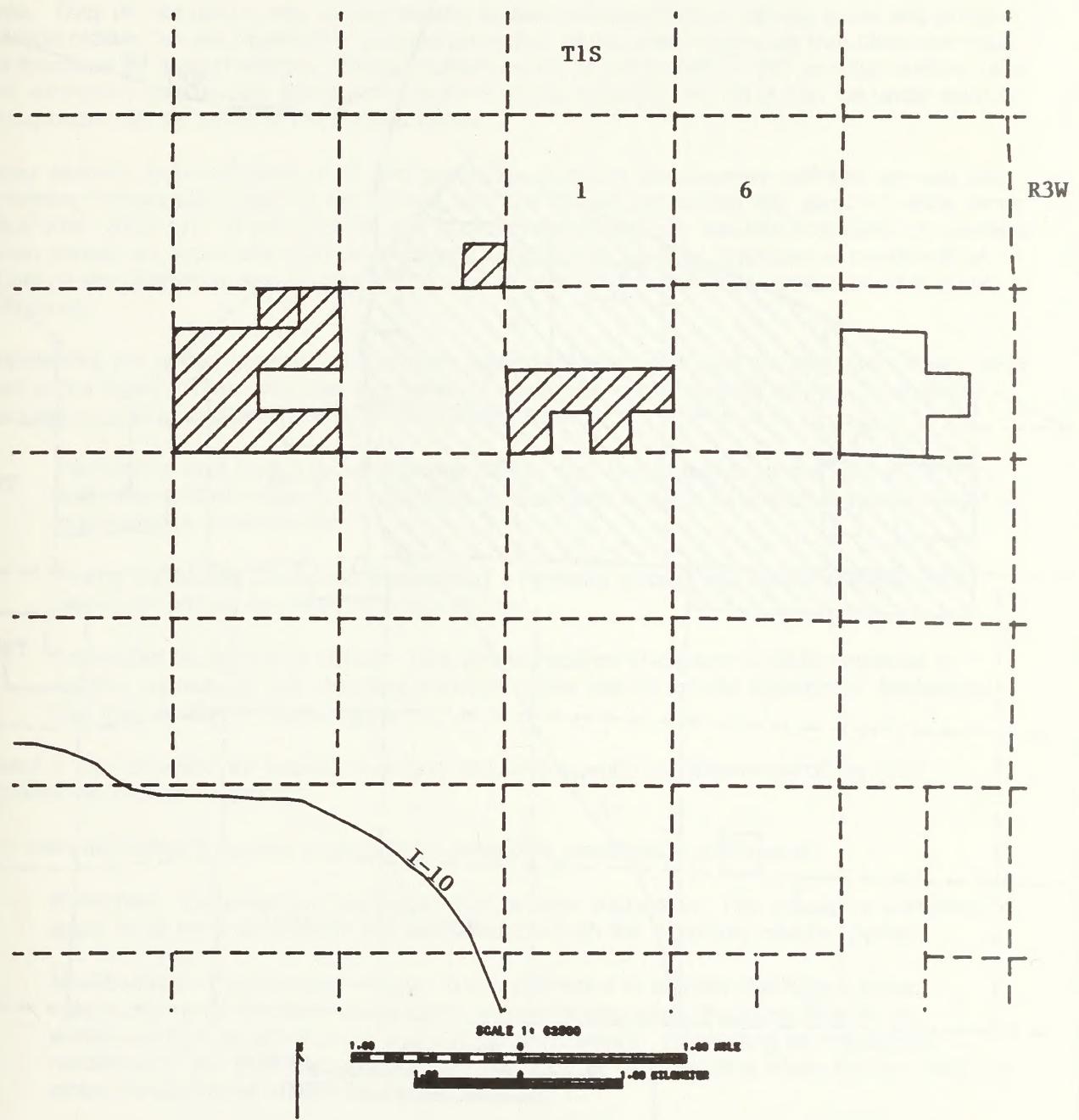


FIGURE C-4: SANTA ANA RIVER WASH ACEC

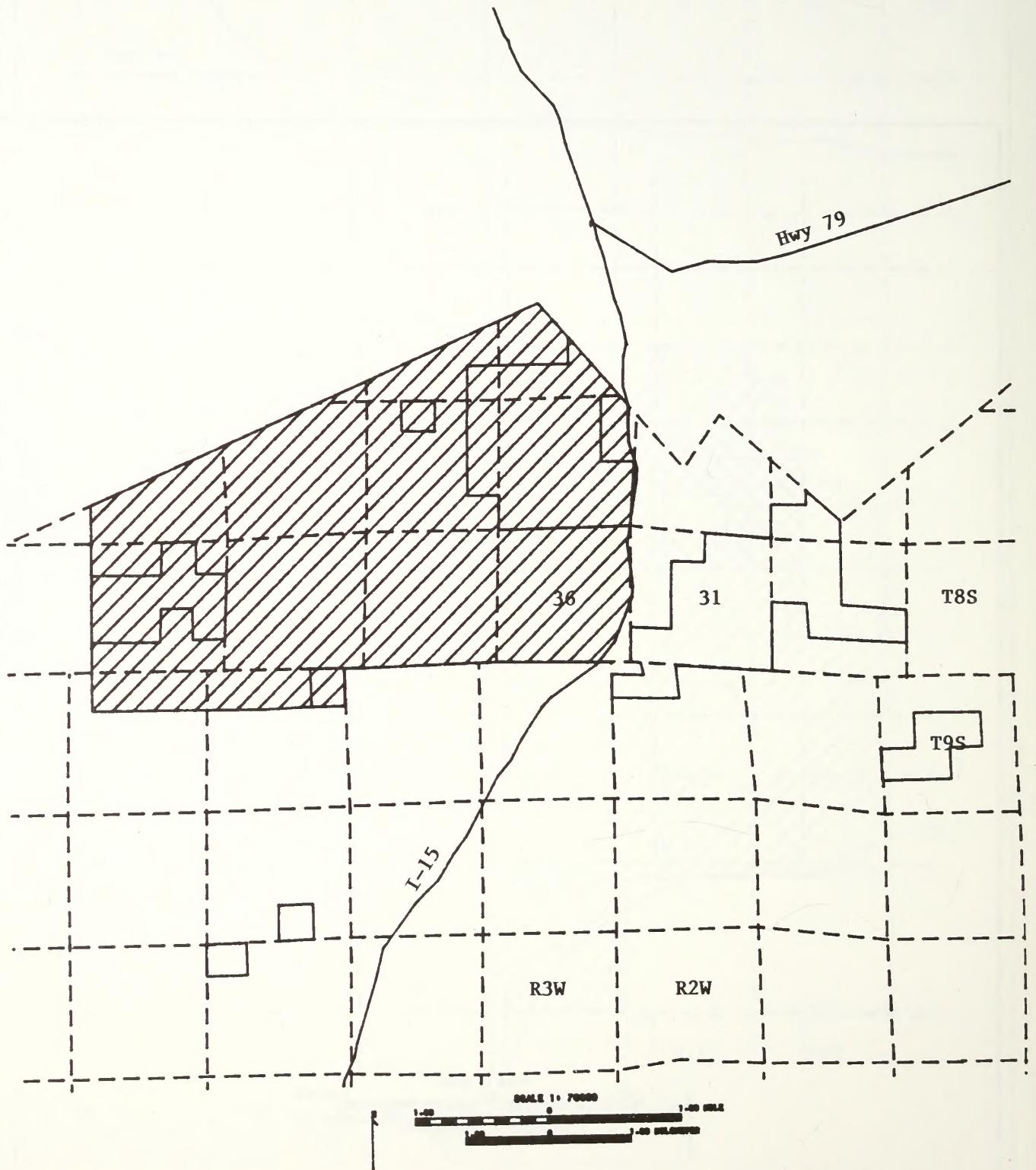


FIGURE C-5: SANTA MARGARITA ECOLOGICAL RESERVE ACEC

Appendix D

Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations

Some stipulations and restrictions will apply to certain oil and gas leasing activities in the planning area. They do not dictate non-mineral related surface management on private lands and private mineral estates but are intended to provide protection of important resources that otherwise may be impacted by federal actions. When applications for permit to drill (APDs) or other surface uses are submitted, negotiations between the surface owner, operator, and BLM may be undertaken to incorporate specific rights of the surface owner.

Many controls and restrictions of oil and gas exploration and development activities are standard operating procedures based on regulations, onshore oil and gas orders and standard lease terms (BLM Form 3100-11). These controls and restrictions automatically become conditions of approval when permits for exploration and development activities are issued. Examples of conditions of approval are riparian zone setbacks of 200 meters or less and mandatory protection of cultural resources.

Stipulations are added provisions that modify standard lease rights and are attached to and made part of the lease. There are three categories of lease stipulations defined below: no surface occupancy, timing limitation, and controlled surface use.

Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) - Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited in order to protect a species listed as threatened or endangered.

Timing Limitation (Seasonal Restriction) - Prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values.

Controlled Surface Use (CSU) - Use and occupancy is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation), but identified resource values require special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights.

There is also provision for special or unique stipulations, such as those required by prior agreements between agencies.

For each stipulation there are standards for exception, modification and waiver:

Exception - Case-by-case exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation continues to apply to all other sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria applies.

Modification - Fundamental change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. A modification may, therefore, include an exemption from or alteration to a stipulated requirement. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all other sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria applied.

Waiver - Permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

Appendix D

Lease Stipulations for Sensitive Species

Least Bell's Vireo T&E

No surface occupancy will be allowed within 1/4 mile of riparian areas with potential as Least Bell's Vireo nesting habitat. Approximately ____ per cent of the lease area is covered by the stipulation.

Resource: Riparian areas with potential as Least Bell's Vireo nesting habitat.

Objective: To protect nesting sites of Least Bell's Vireo, a species federally listed as endangered and listed by the State of California as endangered.

Exception: An exception may be granted if BLM determines that the proposed action will not affect the Least Bell's Vireo or its habitat. If BLM determines the action will have an adverse effect, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be mitigated. This plan must be approved by BLM in consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) and conference with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G).

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated areas may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that such portion of the riparian area does not include Least Bell's Vireo nesting habitat.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that none of the riparian areas within the leasehold include Least Bell's vireo nesting habitat.

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat T&E

No surface occupancy will be allowed within a setback of 200 meters of any areas occupied by Stephens' kangaroo rat. Approximately ____ per cent of the lease area is covered by the stipulation.

Resource: Habitat of Stephens' kangaroo rat.

Objective: To protect habitat of Stephens' kangaroo rat, a species federally listed as endangered and listed by the State of California as threatened.

Exception: An exception may be granted if BLM determines that the proposed action will not affect Stephens' kangaroo rats or their habitat. If BLM determines the action will have an adverse effect, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be mitigated. This plan must be approved by BLM in consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) and conference with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G).

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated areas may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that protection of such area is not critical to Stephens' kangaroo rats.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived for the entire lease area if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that the area protected by the stipulation is no longer habitat for Stephens' kangaroo rat, or the Stephens' kangaroo rat is declared recovered and this stipulation is no longer needed to protect its habitat.

Unarmored Three-spined Stickleback T&E

No surface occupancy will be allowed within 1/4 mile of portions of the Santa Clara River identified as unarmored three-spined stickleback habitat. Approximately ____ per cent of the lease area is covered by the stipulation.

Resource: Habitat of unarmored three-spined stickleback habitat.

Objective: To prevent degradation of the habitat of unarmored three-spined stickleback, a species federally listed as endangered and listed by the State of California as endangered.

Appendix D

Exception: An exception may be granted if BLM determines that the proposed action will not affect the unarmored three-spined stickleback or its habitat. If BLM determines the action will have an adverse effect, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be mitigated. This plan must be approved by BLM in consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) and conference with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G).

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated areas may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that protection of such area is not critical to the unarmored three-spined stickleback.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived for the entire lease area if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that the area protected by the stipulation is no longer habitat for unarmored three-spined sticklebacks or that unarmored three-spined sticklebacks are declared recovered and this stipulation is no longer needed to protect their habitat.

Unarmored Three-spined Stickleback CSU

Prior to surface disturbance of areas within the identified zone of influence, a surface use/oil spill contingency plan must be submitted to the authorized officer that demonstrates the following:

- Accidental spills will be contained on-site.
- On-site and off-site areas will be adequately protected from accelerated erosion; such as sheet rilling, gullying and landsliding.

Resource: Habitat of unarmored three-spined stickleback habitat.

Objective: To prevent degradation of habitat of the unarmored three-spined stickleback, a species federally listed as endangered and listed by the State of California as endangered.

Exception: None.

Modification: None.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived for the entire lease area if the authorized officer, in consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) and conference with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G), determines that the area protected by the stipulation is no longer habitat for unarmored three-spined stickleback or that unarmored three-spined stickleback is declared recovered and such protection is no longer needed.

Slender-horned spineflower T&E

No surface occupancy is allowed within the identified habitat of slender-horned spineflower. Approximately ____ per cent of the lease area is covered by the stipulation.

Resource: Habitat of slender-horned spineflower.

Objective: To protect the habitat of slender-horned spineflower, a species federally listed as endangered and listed by the State of California as endangered.

Exception: An exception may be granted if BLM determines that the proposed action will not affect the slender-horned spineflower or its habitat. If BLM determines the action will have an adverse effect, the operator may submit a plan demonstrating that the impacts can be mitigated. This plan must be approved by BLM in consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) and conference with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G).

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated areas may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that such area does not include slender-horned spineflower or its habitat.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that none of the leasehold includes slender-horned spineflower or its habitat.

Appendix D

California Gnatcatcher T&E

No surface occupancy will be allowed within 1/4 mile of areas identified as California Gnatcatcher nesting sites within the previous five years. Approximately ____ per cent of the lease area is covered by the stipulation.

Resource: California Gnatcatcher nesting habitat.

Objective: To protect nesting sites of California Gnatcatcher, a species federally listed as threatened.

Exception: An exception may be granted if the lessee/operator submits a plan to the authorized officer, demonstrating that impacts to the California Gnatcatcher from the proposed action would not occur, are acceptable or would be adequately mitigated. This plan must be approved by BLM.

Modification: The boundaries of the stipulated areas may be modified if the authorized officer, in consultation with the USF&WS and conference with CDF&G, determines that such area does not include California Gnatcatcher nesting habitat or that such habitat area is not integral to the California Gnatcatcher.

Waiver: This stipulation may be waived if the authorized officer, determines that none of the area within the leasehold includes California Gnatcatcher nesting habitat.

Lease Notices

In addition to stipulations, notices may be attached to leases in order to transmit information at the time of lease issuance to assist the lessee in submitting acceptable surface use plans, or to assist in the administration of leases. Lease notices alone do not involve new restrictions or requirements. Any requirements contained within a lease notice are supported by either law, regulations, standard lease terms, or onshore oil and gas orders.

The following notice will be applied to all new leases within areas identified as habitat for species which are State-listed and /or are candidates for federal listing as threatened or endangered.

Lease Notice Protection of State-Listed and Federal Candidate Species

The leased lands are in an area suitable for the habitat of the following species which are candidates for federal listing as threatened or endangered and/or are listed by the State of California as rare, threatened or endangered:

(Species are those identified as potentially occurring on BLM public lands or split estate lands as presented in Tables B-1 and B-2 in Appendix B.)

All viable habitat will be identified during environmental review of the proposed plan of operation. If field examination indicates that habitat one or more of these species is present, BLM will determine whether or not the species would be affected by the proposed activity. If the species would be affected, conference and/or consultation with CDF&G and USF&WS would be undertaken as appropriate in accordance with BLM Manual 6840. This may require additional time to process the lessee's/operator's proposal, and may result in restrictions to the proposed operations, including denial of surface disturbance in habitat areas or requirements to compensate for habitat loss.

Appendix E

Wild and Scenic River Guidelines

Introduction

This appendix presents the results of the eligibility study for potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, conducted as part of the planning effort. In addition, management guidelines for eligible river segments are presented.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Study

Background

The BLM is mandated to evaluate potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS) by Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) during the Resource Management Plan (RMP) process. NWSRS study guidelines are found in BLM Manual 8351; U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior guidelines published in Federal Register Vol. 7, No. 173, September 7, 1982; and in various BLM memoranda and policy statements.

The NWSRS study process has three distinct steps:

1. Determine what rivers or river segments are eligible for NWSRS designation.
2. Determine the potential classification of eligible river segments as wild, scenic, recreational, or any combination thereof.
3. Conduct a suitability study/legislative EIS to determine if the river segments are suitable for designation to the NWSRS.

Any river found to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS will result in the associated BLM public lands within 1/4 mile of the river to be managed as if the river were an actual component of the NWSRS until the suitability issue is resolved.

If a river is found to be suitable for inclusion into the NWSRS, Congress must then pass legislation designating the river before it is added into the system. The State of California can also include the river as a State-designated Wild & Scenic River and then apply to the Secretary of Interior for its inclusion into the NWSRS.

Because of the demands of the South Coast RMP schedule, only the eligibility and classification portion of the wild and scenic study process have been completed in this RMP. The remaining step will be completed in a separate RMP Plan Amendment/EIS, or during other agency planning efforts.

The WSRA states that to be eligible for inclusion in the NWSRS, a river or river segment must be free-flowing and, with its immediate environment, must possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values.

Appendix E

Free-flowing, as defined in Section 16(b) of the WSRA, means "existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion." A river may flow between large impoundments and may qualify if conditions within the segments already in the NWSRS which are downstream from or between major dams which severely regulate and diminish the flow of water in the effected segments. Some examples are: the Trinity River, Klamath River, and Tuolumne River in California, the Snake River in Idaho, and the Deschutes River in Oregon. Some of these rivers have had certain types of recreation enhanced by the water flow regulation of these dams.

Examples of designated rivers with substantial diversions within the NWSRS segment, at the time of designation, include the North Fork Kern River and upper Merced River, both in the California Sierra. There are no minimum flow requirements for inclusion into the NWSRS.

There are no minimum river segment lengths in the NWSRS. Congress has designated a segment as short as 4.25 miles. Considerations in defining study segments include substantial changes in land ownership, physical changes in the river and its surrounding land characteristics, and the type and amount of modern human modification.

The term "outstandingly remarkable" is not clearly defined in the WSRA; consequently the determination of what constitutes "outstandingly remarkable" is left to the professional judgement of the managing agencies and their staffs. Outstandingly remarkable means something which is more than ordinary when considered within a regional (Resource Area-wide) context. In order for the river to be considered eligible in this study, the outstandingly remarkable value(s) must occur on BLM public lands within 1/4 mile of the river.

Some examples of outstandingly remarkable values are as follows: scenic quality rating of "A" (BLM Manual 8400 Visual Resource Management-Scenic Quality); critical habitat for threatened or endangered species; physiographical, biological, recreational, geological, or ecological type locations (exemplar); and areas which are very natural or primitive in character, showing little, if any, evidence of modern human modification, and which may be very rugged and physically challenging to travel through.

The description of river study corridors may include segments that have no present BLM public lands adjoining them. This study does not offer any eligibility conclusions in these instances. Segments or corridors deemed ineligible in this study because of lack of outstandingly remarkable values on BLM public lands may have outstandingly remarkable values on non-BLM lands. In both these instances, BLM defers to other appropriate Federal and State agencies to (re)evaluate these segments and corridors. BLM would participate in any joint studies with the responsible agency(s), as appropriate.

River Segments Considered

Two rivers were considered for potential eligibility for incorporation into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System: the San Luis Rey River and the Santa Margarita River.

The San Luis Rey River was eliminated from further consideration on the basis that 1) it had failed to pass the National Park Service's Phase II evaluation for inclusion onto the National Rivers Inventory; and 2) a review of available data failed to reveal any outstandingly remarkable values on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Santa Margarita River

Description of River Segment. The Santa Margarita River is the only essentially undeveloped, natural, and free-flowing river which reaches the sea in the southern California coastal area. From its origin at the confluence of Murrieta and Temecula Creeks, near Interstate Highway 15 in the southwest corner of Riverside County, the Santa Margarita travels through the wild Temecula Gorge, across miles of lands without roads or trails, through the State's Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve, across two parcels of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, over private lands, through Camp Joseph E. Pendleton Marine Corps Base, and into the Pacific Ocean just north of Oceanside. The total river length is 29.6 miles, and all is unmodified and unimpounded except for a distance of several miles in Camp Pendleton, where O'Neill Lake and two percolation basins (impoundment reservoirs) have been developed. All river segments managed by the BLM are natural and free-flowing, and possess "outstandingly remarkable" (i.e. Class A) scenic quality.

River Length and Jurisdiction. The Bureau of Land Management manages three segments of the Santa Margarita River corridor, totalling 1.15 miles (flowing water crosses two of the segments). This is approximately 3.9% of the total river length. Approximately 140 acres (1.5%) of BLM public lands lie within the river corridor, which extends 1/4 mile on either side of the river itself.

Reasons for Consideration. The Santa Margarita River was considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System because of values identified by the BLM during development of the South Coast Resource Management Plan. During this effort, strong local support was demonstrated for its protection, and the National Park Service indicated an interest in adding the Santa Margarita River to the National Rivers Inventory for later study.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values. The three river segments on BLM public lands all contain outstandingly remarkable scenic values (Class "A" scenic quality), as measured by methods outlined in BLM 8400 (Scenic Quality) Manual. In addition, the very presence of a free-flowing stream in the southern California coastal area is considered by the Bureau to be outstandingly remarkable. Bureau lands within the river corridor also possess outstandingly remarkable botanic values. Three sensitive plant communities, South Coast Riparian Forest, Southern Willow Scrub, and Diegan Sage Scrub are present, and are considered rare by the California Department of Fish and Game. Also, two Candidate 2 plant species, many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) and Parry's tetracoccus (*Tetracoccus dioicus*), are found on the Bureau parcels.

Sensitive wildlife species are associated with all parts of the river corridor, including the river, its estuary and the adjacent Diegan Sage Scrub. A major population of Least Bell's Vireo (federally listed as endangered) occurs within the Santa Margarita River drainage in the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base and there may be Least Bell's Vireo on BLM public lands upstream. Stephens' kangaroo rat, federally listed as endangered, and two candidates for federal listing, the orange-throated whiptail and California Gnatcatcher, are associated with the Diegan Sage Scrub habitat adjacent to the river. All three of these species are likely to occur on BLM public land within the river corridor but have not yet been recorded there. The river estuary supports three endangered bird species, including one of California's largest breeding colonies of Least Terns, small groups of Light-footed Clapper Rails and California Brown Pelicans. Wintering Bald Eagles have been recorded along the river's course, but the impounded waters preferred by Bald Eagles are located on the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base.

Of particular interest is the presence of beavers along the Santa Margarita River. Beaver ponds were observed on BLM public lands along the Santa Margarita River in 1989.

Potential Classification. Based upon review of all available data, and review of videotape footage of the river segments crossing BLM public lands, the classification of "wild river" potential has been made. Until congress designates the river as a unit of the NWSRS, or until a suitability study is completed which finds the BLM river segments to not be suitable for inclusion into the NWSRS, Bureau lands within the river corridor will be managed according to interim protection measures for wild rivers. The management objectives for wild rivers should give primary emphasis to protecting the values which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting. Lands not administered by BLM are not affected by these interim protection measures.

Eligibility Determination. As a result of this eligibility study, those segments of the Santa Margarita River administered by the Bureau of Land Management are found to be eligible for inclusion into the NWSRS. The suitability study will be deferred until after completion of this Resource Management Plan.

Management Guidelines and Standards for National Wild and Scenic Rivers

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542 as amended) established a method of providing federal protection for certain of our remaining free-flowing rivers, and preserving them and their immediate environments for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Rivers are included in the system so that they may benefit from the protective management and control of development for which the Act provides. The following guidelines and standards are summarized from the February 3, 1970, and August 26, 1982, joint Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture guidelines. They are intended to apply to formally designated rivers through incorporation in formal management plans which are normally developed within three years of designation. The guidelines also apply, on an interim basis to designated rivers prior to management plan approval and to study rivers, and rivers or river segments which have been found to be eligible for consideration as components of the National Wild and Scenic River system through the Bureau's land use planning process. For the sake of clarity, the guidelines are presented for each separate river classification (wild, scenic and recreational river areas). Section 10(a) of the Act states that:

"Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be administered in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archaeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area."

This section is interpreted by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture as stating a nondegradation and enhancement policy for all designated river areas, regardless of classification.

Wild Rivers

Wild river areas are defined by the Act to include "Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."

Management Objective for Wild River Areas

Management of wild river areas should give primary emphasis to protecting the values which make it outstandingly remarkable while providing river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting.

Management Standards for Wild River Areas

Allowable management practices might include construction of minor structures for such purposes as improvement of fish and game habitat, grazing, protection from fire, insects, or disease, and rehabilitation or stabilization of damaged resources, provided the area will remain natural-appearing and the practices or structures will harmonize with the environment. Developments such as trail bridges, occasional fencing, natural-appearing water diversions, ditches, flow measurement or other water management devices, and similar facilities may be permitted if they are unobtrusive and do not have a significant direct and adverse effect on the natural character of the river area. The following program management standards apply:

- a. **Forestry Practices** - Cutting of trees will not be permitted except when needed in association with a primitive recreation experience (such as clearing for trails and for visitor safety or to protect the environment (such as control of fire). Timber outside the boundary, but within the visual corridors should, where feasible, be managed and harvested in a manner to provide special emphasis to visual quality.
- b. **Water Quality** - Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet federal criteria or federally approved state standards. (River management plans shall prescribe a process for monitoring water quality on a continuing basis.)
- c. **Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development** - No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be permitted. No new flood control dams, levees, or other works are allowed in the channel or river corridor. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited. The natural appearance and essentially primitive character of the river area must be maintained. Federal agency groundwater development for range, wildlife, recreation or administrative facilities may be permitted if there are no adverse affects on outstandingly remarkable river related values.
- d. **Mining** - New mining claims and mineral leases are prohibited within 1/4 mile of the river. Valid existing claims would not be abrogated and, subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the rivers included in the National System, existing mining activity would be allowed to continue. All mineral activity on federally administered land must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable mining claim and mineral lease access will be permitted. Mining claims beyond 1/4 mile of the river, but within the wild river area boundary, and perfected after the effective date of the wild river designation can be patented only as to the mineral estate and not the surface estate.
- e. **Road and Trail Construction** - No new roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel would be permitted within a narrow incised river valley or, if the river valley is broad, within 1/4 mile of the river bank. A few inconspicuous roads leading to the boundary of the river area and unobtrusive trail bridges may be permitted.

- f. Agricultural Practices and Livestock Grazing - Agricultural use is restricted to a limited amount of domestic livestock grazing and hay production to the extent currently being practiced. Row crops are prohibited.
- g. Recreation Facilities - Major public-use areas, such as campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters are located outside wild river areas. Simple comfort and convenience facilities, such as toilets, tables, fireplaces, shelters and refuse containers may be provided as necessary within the river area. These should harmonize with the surroundings. Unobtrusive hiking and horseback riding trail bridges could be allowed on tributaries, but would not normally cross the designated river.
- h. Public Use and Access - Recreation use including, but not limited to, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating is encouraged in wild river areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance wild river values.
- i. Rights-of-Way - New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless specifically prohibited outright by other plans, orders or laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are unavoidable, locations and construction techniques will be selected to minimize adverse effects on wild river area related values and fully evaluated during the site selection process.
- j. Motorized Travel - Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted, but is it generally not compatible with this river classification. Normally, motorized use will be prohibited in a wild river area. Prescriptions for management of motorized use may allow for search and rescue and other emergency situations.

Scenic River Areas

Scenic river areas are defined by the Act to be "Those rivers or sections or rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads."

Management Objective for Scenic River Areas

Management of scenic river areas should maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near-natural setting. The basic distinctions between a "wild" and a "scenic" river area are the degree of development, types of land use, and road accessibility. In general, a wide range of agricultural, water management, silvicultural and other practices could be compatible with scenic river values, providing such practices are carried in such a way that there is not substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment.

Management Standards for Scenic River Areas

The same considerations set forth for wild river areas should be considered, except that motorized vehicle use may, in some cases, be appropriate and that development of larger scale public-use facilities within the river area, such as moderate-sized campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters would be compatible if such facilities were screened from the river. The following program management standards apply:

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- a. Forest Practices - Silvicultural practices including timber harvesting could be allowed provided that such practices are carried on in such a way that there is no substantial adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The river area should be maintained in its near-natural condition. Timber outside the boundary, but within the visual seen area, should be managed and harvested in a manner which provides special emphasis on visual quality. Preferably, reestablishment of tree cover would be through natural revegetation. Cutting of dead and down materials for fuelwood will be limited. Where necessary, restrictions on use of wood for fuel may be prescribed.
- b. Water Quality - Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet federal criteria or federally-approved state standards. (River management plans shall prescribe a process for monitoring water quality on a continuing basis.)
- c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development - No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be permitted. Flood control dams and levees would be prohibited. All water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited. Maintenance of existing facilities and construction of some new structures would be permitted provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment
- d. Mining - Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims allowed and mineral leases can be allowed. All mineral activity on federally administered land must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable mining claim and mineral lease access will be permitted. Mining claims within the scenic river area boundary perfected after the effective date of designation can be patented only as to the mineral estate and not the surface estate.
- e. Road and Trail Construction - Roads may occasionally bridge the river and short stretches of conspicuous or long stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads would be allowed. Maintenance of existing roads and any new roads will be based on the type of use for which the roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.
- f. Agricultural Practices and Livestock Grazing - In comparison to wild river areas, a wider range of agricultural and livestock grazing uses is permitted to the extent currently practiced. Row crops are not considered as an intrusion of the "largely primitive" nature of scenic corridors as long as there is not a substantial adverse effect on the natural-like appearance of the river area.
- g. Recreation Facilities - Larger-scale public use facilities, such as moderate-sized campgrounds, interpretive centers, or administrative headquarters are allowed if such facilities are screened from the river.
- h. Public Use and Access - Recreation use including, but not limited to, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating is encouraged in scenic areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance scenic river values.
- i. Rights-of-Way - New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless specifically prohibited outright by other plans, orders of laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way.

Where new rights-of-way are unavoidable, locations and construction techniques will be selected to minimize adverse effects on scenic river area related values and fully evaluated during the site selection process.

- j. Motorized Travel - Motorized travel on land or water could be permitted, prohibited or restricted to protect river values. Prescriptions for management of motorized use may allow for search and rescue and other emergency situations.

Recreational River Areas

Recreational river areas are defined by the Act to be "Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

Management Objective for Recreational River Areas

Management of recreational river areas should be designed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objective will be to provide opportunities for the public to participate in recreation activities dependent on or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river.

Management Standards for Recreational River Areas

Recreation facilities may be established in proximity to the river, although recreational river classification does not require extensive recreational developments. Recreational facilities may still be kept to a minimum, with visitor services provided outside the river area. Future construction of impoundments, diversions, straightening, rip-rapping, and other modification of the waterway or adjacent lands would not be permitted except in instances where such developments would not have a direct and adverse effect on the river and its immediate environment. The following program management standards apply:

- a. Forest Practices - Forestry practices including timber harvesting would be allowed under standard restrictions to avoid adverse effects on the river and its associated values.
- b. Water Quality - Water quality will be maintained or improved to meet Federal criteria or Federally approved state standards. (River management plans shall prescribe a process for monitoring water quality on a continuing basis.)
- c. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resource Development - No development of hydroelectric power facilities would be permitted. Existing low dams diversion works, rip rap and other minor structures may be maintained provided the waterway remains generally natural in appearance. New structures may be allowed provided that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.
- d. Mining - Subject to existing regulations (e.g., 43 CFR 3809) and any future regulations that the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe to protect the values of rivers included in the National System, new mining claims are allowed and existing operations are allowed to continue. All mineral activity on federally administered land must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, water sedimentation and pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable mining claim and mineral lease access will be permitted. Mining claims within the scenic river area boundary perfected after the effective date of designation can be patented only as to the mineral estate and not the surface estate.

- e. Road and Trail Construction - Existing parallel roads can be maintained on one or both river banks. There can be several bridge crossings and numerous river access points.
- f. Agricultural Practices and Livestock Grazing - In comparison to scenic river areas, lands may be managed for a full range of agricultural and livestock grazing uses, consistent with current practices.
- g. Recreation Facilities - Interpretive centers, administrative headquarters, campgrounds and picnic areas may be established in proximity to the river. However, recreational classification does not require extensive recreation development.
- h. Public Use and Access - Recreation use including, but not limited to, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating is encouraged in recreational river areas to the extent consistent with the protection of the river environment. Public use and access may be regulated and distributed where necessary to protect and enhance recreational river values.
- i. Rights-of-Way - New transmission lines, natural gas lines, water lines, etc., are discouraged unless specifically prohibited outright by other plans, orders and laws. Where no reasonable alternative exists, additional or new facilities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way. Where new rights-of-way are unavoidable, locations and construction techniques will be selected to minimize adverse effects on recreational river area related values and fully evaluated during the site selection process.
- j. Motorized Travel - Motorized travel on land will generally be permitted, on existing roads. controls will usually be similar to that of surrounding lands. Motorized travel on water will be in accordance with existing regulations or restrictions.

Management Objectives Common to Wild, Scenic and Recreation Rivers

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Management of river areas which overlap designated wilderness areas or wilderness study areas will meet whichever standard is highest. If an area is released from wilderness study area status and the associated Interim Management Policy, the applicable river classification guidelines and standards would then apply.

Fire Protection and Suppression

Management and suppression of fires within a designated river area will be carried out in a manner compatible with contiguous Federal lands. On wildfires, suppression methods will be utilized that minimize long term impacts on the river and river area. Presuppression and prevention activities will be conducted in a manner which reflects management objectives for the specific river segment. Prescribed fire may be utilized to maintain or restore ecological condition or meet objectives of the river plan.

Insects, Diseases and Noxious Weeds

The control of forest and rangeland pests, diseases and noxious weed infestations will be carried out in a manner compatible with the intent of the Act and management objectives of contiguous Federal lands.

Cultural Resources

Historic and prehistoric resource sites will be identified, evaluated and protected in a manner compatible with the management objectives of the river and in accordance with applicable regulations and policies. Where appropriate, historic or prehistoric sites will be stabilized, enhanced and interpreted.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvement

The construction and maintenance of minor structures for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat are acceptable provided they do not affect the free-flowing characteristics of the river, are compatible with the classifications, that the area remains natural in appearance and the practices or structures harmonize with the surrounding environment.

Appendix F

Withdrawals and Classifications

Table F-1. BLM Withdrawals within the South Coast Planning Area

San Diego County Management Area			
Serial No.	Agency	Segregative Affect	Acres
PLO 293 (Acquired Surface/ Federal Minerals)	U. S. Navy/U. S. Marine Corp.	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	125.00
EO 6897 and EO 09/11/1854	U. S. Navy San Clemente Island	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	36,920.00
PLO 2693	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	16,675.00
PLO 293	U. S. Navy/U. S. Marine Corp.	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	1,652.00
EO 07/30/1917	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	1,375.00
FPC Order 02/18/1922	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	1,425.00
FPC 05/10/1924	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	42.00
EO 03/21/1917	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	46.00
EO 01/03/1917	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	160.00
EO 12/31/1912	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	86.00
PLO 5341	U. S. Navy	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	1,675.00
EO 8791	U. S. Navy	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	40.00
EO 02/26/1852	U. S. Navy	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	40.00
SO 10/01/1851	U. S. Navy	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	2.00
Presidential Proclamation 05/27/1907	International Boundary Commission	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	A 60' wide corridor along the Mexican Border.

Table F-1. BLM Withdrawals within the South Coast Planning Area (cont.)

Serial No.	Agency	Segregative Affect	Acres
PLO 3457	U. S. Navy	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	1,079.00
PLO 6369	Bureau of Land Management California Department of Fish and Game	Withdrawn from surface entry, the mining and mineral leasing laws.	All unreserved rocks, pinnacles, reefs and islands off of the California Coast.
PLO 1914	U. S. Navy	Withdrawn from all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.	81.00

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Act of Congress 02/20/1909	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from all settlement and entry.	1,040.00
PLO 3221	U. S. Forest Service Service	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry.	10,364.00
EO 03/30/1922	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale or entry.	640.00
R 1958	Bureau of Reclamation	Withdrawn from the public land laws including the mining law.	2,253.00

Beauty Mountain Management Area

EO of 01/13/1917	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from disposal through homestead, DLE, sale.	428.00
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Los Angeles/Orange County Management Area

PLO 6369	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from surface entry, the mining and mineral leasing laws.	All unreserved rocks, pinnacles, reefs and islands off of the California Coast.
Act of Congress 02/18/1931	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from surface entry, the mining and mineral leasing laws.	All unreserved rocks, pinnacles, reefs and islands less than two acres within one mile of the Orange County Coast.
EO 6081	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry.	20.00
EO 6741	Bureau of Land Management	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry.	40.00
PPC 11/14/63 PWR Project 2426	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	Withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry.	875.00

Table F-2. BLM Classifications within the South Coast Planning Area

San Diego County Management Area			
Serial No.	Agency	Segregative Affect	Acres
¹ Pat. #1230530	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	40.00
¹ Pat. #04-87-0004	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	1,876.00
¹ Pat. #04-85-0145	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	80.00
¹ Pat. #04-85-0167	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	603.00
¹ Pat. #04-85-0178	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	4.01
¹ Pat. #04-84-0051	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	125.00
¹ Pat. #1237730	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	40.00
¹ Pat. #04700164	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	200.00
¹ Pat. #1234912	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	614.00
¹ Pat. #04650233	Bureau of Land Management	Not open to entry to the mining law.	640.00
² CA-13059	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the mining law.	6,335.00
² CA-13508	Bureau of Land Management	None - Classified unsuitable for R&PP	600.00
² CA-14154 (Application)	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the mining law.	3,252.00
² CA-12718	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the mining law.	477.00
² CA-12719	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the mining law.	75.00
² CA-12720	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the mining law.	40.00
² CA-13781	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public land laws and the mining law.	2,027.00
² CA-12734	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from appropriation under the public	145.00
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area			
LA 0171255	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from location, settlement, entry, and operation of the mining law.	80.00
² CA 3765	The Nature Conservancy	Segregated from all appropriations including the mining law.	80.00
² CA 3904	University of California	Segregated from all appropriations	80.00
R 06661	Bureau of Land Management	None	437.00

Table F-2. BLM Classifications within the South Coast Planning Area, (cont.)

Serial No.	Agency	Segregative Affect	Acres
¹ Pat. #1235486	San Bernardino County	Not open to entry to the mining law	520.00
¹ Pat. #1230734	San Bernardino County	Not open to entry to the mining law	40.00
¹ Pat. #1235426	San Bernardino County	Not open to entry to the mining law	160.00
¹ Pat. #1236213	University of California	Not open to entry to the mining law	600.00
¹ Pat. #04690078	Riverside County	Not open to entry to the mining law	640.00
¹ Pat. #04-83-0038	State of California	Not open to entry to the mining law	2,000.00
¹ Pat. #04-83-0037	State of California	Not open to entry to the mining law	640.00
¹ Pat. #1234914	City of Hemet	Not open to entry to the mining law	480.00

Beauty Mountain Management Area

² CA-11773	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from the public land laws and the mining law.	1,274.00
¹ Pat. #04-83-0038	State of California	Not open to entry to the mining law	80.00

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

¹ Pat. #04-83-0038	State of California	Not open to entry to the mining law	3,422.00
¹ Pat. #04-70-0191	Los Angeles County	Not open to entry to the mining law	10.00
R-02780	Bureau of Land Management	Segregated from the public land laws and the mining law.	80.00

1. Private surface/Federal minerals: R&PP Patent.

2. R&PP lease

Appendix G

Livestock Grazing

Otay Grazing EIS (1984) Decisions

The Otay Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (Otay EIS) and Record of Decision authorized continuation of grazing use on 28 allotments in Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties totalling 4,078 AUM's on 50,748 acres of BLM public land. Nine of these have since been eliminated due to land tenure adjustments. The 19 remaining allotments total 3,862 AUM's on 49,321 acres (Table G-1). Thirteen of these allotments are currently leased, and six are vacant. All of these allotments are designated for cattle grazing except Steele Peak, which is designated for seasonal sheep grazing. The establishment of nine new grazing allotments totalling 35,412 acres of BLM public land was analyzed by the Otay EIS, but was rejected.

In order to identify needed management actions, grazing allotments are classified into one of three categories: Maintain (M), Improve (I) and Custodial (C). The three categories broadly define rangeland management objectives in response to an analysis of the resource characteristics, potential, opportunities, and needs for that allotment. Table G-1 identifies the category of each existing allotment in the South Coast Planning Area. The objectives for each category are as follows:

- M - Maintain the current resource condition.
- I - Improve the current resource condition.
- C - Custodially manage the existing resource values.

Stocking levels for all allotments were maintained at their pre-Otay EIS levels. Prescribed burnings were identified for all six category I allotments for a total of 5,000 acres. The estimated potential forage allocation after burning was 5,853 AUM's, representing a 75% increase from 3,353 AUM's before burning. Other range improvements were identified for the six category I allotments, with design restrictions (Table G-2). The combined estimated costs for all range improvements totalled \$305,000.

Livestock Grazing Decisions of the South Coast RMP

The Otay Grazing EIS (1984) decisions summarized in Tables G-1 and 2 are incorporated by reference into this South Coast RMP. The South Coast RMP, in addition, identified special management areas closed to livestock grazing to minimize conflicts with other resource management objectives (Table G-3). Most of these closures do not overlap with existing allotments.

All BLM public lands identified for exchange or sale are closed to new grazing applications. Where grazing use currently occurs on such parcels, grazing leases and preferences will be cancelled two years after notification [43 CFR 4110.4-2(b)].

BLM public lands which are not presently allotted and are not closed to grazing, are open for grazing applications. Decisions on grazing applications will be made on a case-by-case basis following site-specific environmental analysis, and will take into account potential conflict with management of other resources including sensitive species, mineral resources, recreation, archeology, etc. Decisions on grazing applications for BLM public lands already allotted will also take into consideration potential conflicts not previously recognized and/or analyzed.

Appendix G

Table G-1. Existing Livestock Grazing Allotments

Allotment Name	Allotment Number	Allotment Category	Acres	AUM's	Lessee's Name	Management Area ¹
Beauty Mountain	06009	I	17,413	1,452	Agri-Empire Corp.	B-MT
Cameron	07005	C	400	34	(Vacant)	S-DG
Clover Flat	0712	I	7,522	715	Kemp, James	S-DG
Coahuilla	16007	C	156	23	Bradford, Barbara	B-MT
Diamond Valley	16032	C	120	20	(Vacant)	R-SB
Dogpatch	07016	C	150	15	(Vacant)	S-DG
Dulzura	07039	C	400	40	Spotts, Roberta	S-DG
Hauser Mountain	07024	I	2,952	66	Star Ranch	S-DG
La Posta	07006	C	200	23	(Vacant)	S-DG
Mother Grundy	07041	C	720	72	Lucky Six Ranch	S-DG
Otay Mountain	07035	I	5,522	222	(Baldwin Co.)	S-DG
Potrero	07046	I	8,594	726	Kemp, James	S-DG
Quail Lake	07075	C	80	16	Ralphs, James L.	LA-O
Rawson Valley	06003	C	40	6	Domenigoni, Francis	R-SB
Rogers Canyon	16042	C	1,102	102	Walker, Frank	R-SB
Skunk Hollow	07075	C	273	20	Sandell, Floyd A.	S-DG
Steele Peak	16042	I	1,580	132	Ethegeary, Sam	R-SB
The Narrows	07001	C	35	6	Untiedt, Allison	S-DG
Tule Valley	16027	C	2,062	172	(Vacant)	B-MT

1. B-MT = Beauty Mountain Management Area
 LA-O = Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area
 R-SB = Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area
 S-DG = San Diego County Management Area

Appendix G

Table G-2. Project Design Restrictions from the Otay Grazing EIS (1984)

1. The location of existing and proposed livestock watering and handling facilities will not be placed within one-quarter mile of riparian zones or sites that are highly susceptible to soil erosion.
2. Fences will not be located on sites that are highly susceptible to soil erosion.
3. When providing livestock movement control, natural barriers will be considered wherever possible to reduce the amount of fence construction.
4. No clearing of vegetation during fence construction and maintenance will be done, except where absolutely necessary.
5. All materials used in the construction of facilities will be of a color that blends and is harmonious with the surrounding background.
6. All existing and proposed livestock watering facilities will be designed to adequately facilitate wildlife water needs.
7. Surface disturbances and the removal of vegetation will be minimized during the construction of facilities, and surface rehabilitation measures will be applied where feasible.
8. Spring sources that are susceptible to damage from livestock trampling will be fenced.
9. Prescribed burns will be planned under prescribed constraints that will assure minimum damage to plant cover and soil.
10. Prescribed burns will be implemented only after an approved burn plan has been developed.
11. Prescribed burns for increasing forage production will be carried out only on potentially suitable sites (as identified by the Soil Conservation Service).
12. Prescribed burns for improving wildlife habitat can be conducted in both potentially suitable and potentially unsuitable areas for livestock grazing.
13. All surface disturbing activities/projects will be placed at least one-quarter mile from populations of sensitive plant species. A field check for all potential sensitive species will be done in the appropriate flowering season for each project, where applicable.
14. Prescribed burning shall take place only on days designated as a "burn day" by the California Air Resources Board.

Appendix G

Table G-3. Special Management Areas Closed to Livestock Grazing

Area Name	Management Objective
Badlands ²	Protection of Sensitive Species Habitat
Cedar Canyon ³ ACEC	Protection of a Sensitive Plant Species and Riparian Habitat
Fern Creek and Rainbow Creek	Protection of Riparian Habitat
Johnson Canyon ACEC	Maintenance of Unique Vegetation Resources and Research Potential
Little Tecate Peak (Kuchamaa ACEC)	Preservation of Native American Values
Tecate Peak (Kuchamaa ACEC)	Preservation of Native American Values
Oak Mountain	Protection of Sensitive Plant Species
Potrero ACEC	Protection of Sensitive Species Habitat
Santa Ana River Wash ACEC	Protection of Sensitive Plant Species
Santa Margarita ACEC	Protection of Riparian and Sensitive Species Habitat
Steele Peak ⁴	Protection of Sensitive Species Habitat
Valle Vista	Protection of a Sensitive Plant Species

2. Grazing is allowed only if found to be compatible with habitat management objectives in activity plan.
3. Area within the existing Otay Mountain allotment to be excluded from livestock grazing.
4. Grazing within the existing allotment is permitted. Grazing outside of the existing allotment is allowed only if found to be compatible with habitat management objectives.

Appendix H

Visual Resource Management

The visual resource inventory process provides BLM managers with a means for determining visual values. The inventory consists of a scenic quality evaluation, sensitivity level analysis, and a delineation of distance zones. Based on these three factors, BLM public lands are placed into one of four visual resource inventory classes. The inventory classes represent the relative value of the visual resources, with Classes I and II being the most valued, Class III representing a moderate value, and Class IV being of least value. The inventory classes provide the basis for considering visual values in the resource management planning (RMP) process for all BLM public lands (see also Manual 1625.3). Visual management objectives are established for each class, and are defined below:

VRM Management Class Objectives

Class 1 Objective

The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Class 2 Objective

The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class 3 Objective

The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract the attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class 4 Objective

The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

Appendix I

Parcels Containing Major Utility/Transportation Facilities, But Not Within a Designated Right-of-Way Corridor¹

San Diego County Management Area

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Facilities	Parcel No.	Facilities
244-081	State Highway	107-101	County Road
292-331	Electric Transmission Lines	144-041	State Highway
293-331	State Highway	145-241	Electric Transmission Lines
294-241	County Road	145-282	State Highway
301-211	Communication Site	146-301	State Highway
301-221	State Highway	146-321	Aqueduct
302-151	State Highway	160-321	County Road
302-211	Electric Transmission Lines	162-221	Electric Transmission Lines
302-241	Electric Transmission Lines	177-181	Electric Transmission Lines
303-121	Electric Transmission Lines	177-301	Communication Site
303-191	Electric Transmission Lines	189-341	County Road
303-221	Electric Transmission Lines	218-231	Interstate 15
		221-041	Highway 60
		221-221	State Highway

Beauty Mountain Management Area

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Parcel No.	Facilities	Parcel No.	Facilities
232-251	County Road	016-031	Electric Transmission Lines
		018-311	Electric Transmission Lines
		019-331	Electric Transmission Lines
		019-351	State Highway
		019-361	State Highway
		020-011	Pipeline
		024-311	Pipeline
		025-011	Electric Transmission Lines
		026-042	Electric Transmission Lines
		026-141	Electric Transmission Lines

¹ See Appendix A for parcel listing.

Appendix J

Land Tenure Adjustments

Individual parcels may be available for different forms of disposal (such as exchange) and with various conditions on the availability of a given parcel for disposal. The disposal methods and conditions for disposal have been classified into the following categories:

- S - Exchange or Sale - Parcels suitable for FLPMA sale, but which will be given priority for exchange as guided by the RMP.
- X - Exchange Only - Parcels not suitable for sale, but available for exchange. These are most often small parcels adjacent to the National Forests.
- C - Consolidate - These parcels will likely be retained under BLM management, but may be available for exchange to consolidate ownership in specifically defined areas in order to meet management objectives.
- K - Exchange (SKR Conditioned) - Parcels not available for any disposal action except exchange to acquire land at the Potrero ACEC until the acquisition threshold for the Potrero ACEC is attained. At such time these parcels would be generally available for exchange to meet other management objectives of the RMP.
- P - Protective Disposal - Parcels containing sensitive resources which, due to isolation from other public lands, are suitable for disposal providing the sensitive resources will be compensated or protected by the new land owner/manager.
- L - R&PP - Parcels which are currently under R&PP lease or Cooperative Agreements with local or State governments and are available for exchange or sale if the current R&PP leases or Cooperative Agreements are relinquished or terminated in the future.
- F - Forest Service Transfer - Parcels suitable for jurisdictional exchange to the National Forest System, but not available for transfer from Federal ownership.
- R - Retain - BLM public lands not available for disposal.

The disposal category of each BLM public land parcel is presented in the following table. The legal description for each parcel number can be found in Appendix A. The township and range from the legal description of a given parcel can be used as the coordinates for finding its map location (Refer to Maps 2A and 2B).

Table J-1. Land Tenure Adjustments by Parcel

San Diego County Management Area					
Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category	Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category
228-031	42.64	R	260-041	.02	P
228-101	40.00	R	260-231	40.00	P
228-151	40.00	P	261-061	80.00	L
229-041	160.00	R	262-211	79.93	L
231-021	200.00	P	262-212	68.30	L
231-111	240.00	P	262-221	35.00	P
232-211	196.22	P	263-351	84.32	P
232-212	39.82	P	263-361	58.95	P
232-281	41.31	P	264-081	30.00	P
236-221	1.12	P	264-082	141.37	P
241-011	2.72	P	264-151	120.00	R
241-012	600.00	F	264-191	1460.15	R
244-061	0.02	P	269-081	40.00	P
244-081	1.32	P	269-151	0.20	P
245-091	78.97	P	269-251	2832.22	R
246-221	40.00	P	270-051	170.92	P
246-251	53.56	P	270-061	40.00	P
247-011	4923.72	R	270-081	160.00	P
247-331	40.00	R	270-191	10.00	P
247-332	80.00	R	270-192	160.00	P
249-171	2.18	P	283-171	40.00	P
249-321	40.00	F	283-351	160.80	P
249-172	16.30	P	290-081	80.00	P
253-331	75.00	L	290-201	760.00	R
254-311	397.12	L	290-291	80.00	P
255-011	0.29	P	291-091	200.00	R
255-051	38.96	R	292-191	80.00	P
255-081	39.32	P	292-251	2687.64	R&P
255-151	81.46	P	292-281	600.00	R
255-231	1696.65	R	292-301	160.00	P
255-271	40.00	L	292-311	668.23	R
256-311	282.15	R	292-331	1770.34	R&P
257-041	40.00	F	293-301	160.00	P
257-091	40.00	F	293-321	40.00	P
257-261	40.00	P	293-322	160.00	P
260-031	0.21	P	293-323	80.00	P

Table J-1. Land Tenure Adjustments by Parcel (cont.)

San Diego County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category	Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category
293-331	7281.44	R	301-111	360.00	P
294-131	866.20	P	301-151	200.00	P
294-132	1949.32	P	301-171	200.00	P
294-151	35.00	P	301-211	485.57	R
294-211	105.00	P	301-221	841.26	R
294-241	391.32	P	302-061	80.05	P
294-291	4.93	P	302-091	159.75	P
294-292	1.35	P	302-151	141.27	P
294-293	1.20	P	302-211	446.84	P
294-341	615.34	P	302-241	155.87	P
295-071	280.00	P	303-061	40.00	P
295-311	280.00	P	303-121	3350.56	R
296-331	80.00	P	303-171	200.00	R
299-011	18771.50	R	303-191	354.99	P
299-181	40.00	R	303-211	80.00	P
300-021	440.00	R	303-221	48.11	R
300-121	396.77	R	304-061	75.22	P
300-131	280.00	R	305-021	219.85	P
300-151	240.00	P	305-031	80.00	P
300-211	71.50	P	305-091	40.00	P
300-361	40.71	P	305-151	46.19	P

Table J-1. Land Tenure Adjustments by Parcel (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area					
Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category	Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category
107-021	40.00	R	176-261	640.00	K&L
107-101	480.00	R	176-281	100.00	K
107-121	240.00	R	176-341	160.00	L
108-081	280.00	R	177-181	157.14	K
122-021	243.14	S	177-301	80.00	K
122-022	40.32	S	179-261	80.00	S
144-021	320.00	R	180-111	545.00	R
144-041	203.18	R	180-141	1470.00	R
144-101	488.85	R	180-271	50.00	K
145-241	318.99	R	180-272	190.00	K
145-281	80.00	R	180-281	40.00	S
145-282	80.00	R	180-341	340.00	K
145-321	120.00	R	188-041	79.88	K
146-281	580.00	R	189-101	40.00	K
146-301	265.00	R	189-341	0.05	S
146-321	7968.64	R&C	190-301	70.47	S
146-361	240.00	R	190-302	80.00	K
160-141	40.00	K	190-303	3.20	S
160-241	40.00	K	190-321	200.00	P
160-281	160.00	K	191-041	160.86	K
160-321	464.60	K	191-061	79.75	K
161-061	0.18	S	191-241	40.00	K
162-221	120.00	K	191-242	40.00	K
162-261	113.80	S	192-061	120.25	K
162-301	85.78	R	192-101	160.00	S
164-021	80.00	R	192-261	40.00	S
164-101	25.46	R	193-041	145.63	S
164-221	890.00	R	193-101	670.20	X
164-351	40.00	R	193-181	360.00	S
175-081	320.00	K	193-361	56.94	X
175-101	320.00	K	205-081	40.00	S
175-241	360.00	S	205-082	120.00	K
176-041	755.08	K	205-121	122.79	S
176-141	80.00	K	205-321	122.30	R
176-201	160.00	K	205-341	480.00	R
176-221	19.80	R	206-101	360.00	S

Table J-1. Land Tenure Adjustments by Parcel (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category	Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category
206-121	320.00	S	219-241	200.00	R
206-141	40.00	S	219-291	970.94	R
206-301	166.73	S	220-041	286.12	R
207-121	675.82	S	220-191	360.00	F
208-041	40.00	S	220-241	40.00	X
208-042	240.12	X	221-041	329.35	S
208-051	40.00	X	221-042	160.00	S
208-061	198.22	X	221-221	407.81	S
208-131	20.00	X	221-271	80.00	S
208-132	120.00	S	221-301	40.00	X
208-181	50.00	S	221-331	40.00	X
208-182	10.00	S	221-332	40.00	X
216-251	80.00	C	221-351	39.89	S
216-361	772.96	R			
217-261	1120.00	R			
218-231	859.81	R			
218-261	40.00	R			
218-331	320.00	R			

Beauty Mountain Management Area

221-131	160.00	S	232-081	346.72	S
221-231	2168.97	R&C	232-101	3294.46	R
222-071	40.00	S	232-161	40.47	S
222-081	40.00	S	232-251	2263.44	R
222-082	40.00	S	233-111	685.26	R
222-141	40.00	S	233-121	590.21	R
222-221	15113.56	R&C	233-221	560.00	R
223-091	38.90	S	241-011	2.72	S
223-161	400.00	S			
223-181	240.00	S			
223-182	43.36	S			
223-221	560.00	C			
223-241	560.00	S			
223-261	640.00	C			
223-361	640.00	R			

Table J-1. Land Tenure Adjustments by Parcel (cont.)

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area					
Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category	Parcel No.	Acres	Disposal Category
002-161	80.00	S	025-011	816.07	F
002-361	160.00	S	025-051	5.49	S
002-362	79.55	S	025-061	67.50	S
003-311	240.12	F	026-021	440.00	S
011-261	80.00	L	026-041	39.61	S
012-311	376.53	L	026-042	315.63	S
016-031	337.94	R&C	026-071	34.87	S
017-071	40.00	L	026-081	5.00	S
017-181	40.00	L	026-141	80.05	S
017-201	40.00	S	026-142	51.40	S
018-311	5.00	S	032-021	168.65	P
019-201	40.00	S	032-111	78.94	P
019-241	80.00	S	032-112	30.42	P
019-271	0.32	S	032-121	194.89	P
019-272	0.62	S	032-122	80.00	P
019-273	307.72	S	033-081	17.12	P
019-291	2.79	S	033-191	77.56	P
019-301	38.50	S	101-341	0.01	S
019-331	40.00	S	101-342	0.17	S
019-351	70.00	S	167-191	2.00	P
019-361	160.00	F	186-081	1.35	S
020-011	200.00	S			
020-081	40.00	S			
020-121	40.00	S			
020-131	90.00	S			
020-221	70.00	S			
020-261	10.00	S			
020-271	24.32	S			
020-301	40.00	S			
022-021	1.25	S			
022-041	52.50	S			
022-051	40.13	S			
022-061	40.00	S			
022-101	79.27	S			
024-121	80.00	S			
024-151	80.00	S			

Appendix K

Recreation and Public Purposes Act Leases and Patents

Table K-1. Lands within the South Coast Planning Area Which are Leased or Patented under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act

San Diego County Management Area

Lease or Patent No.	Holder	Management Objective	Acres
Leases			
CA-12718	Olivenhain Municipal Water District	Water reservoir/Mt. Israel recreation area - hiking and equestrian day use	477.00
CA-12719	Olivenhain Municipal Water District	Water storage/Gaty parcel recreation area - hiking, picnicking and equestrian day use	75.00
CA-12720	Olivenhain Municipal Water District	Water storage/recreation area - hiking day use	40.00
CA-12734	Ramona Municipal Water District	Recreation area - picnicking and hiking day use	145.00
CA-13059	San Diego County	Recreation areas (4 separate parks at Lakeside, Swartz Canyon, Hellhole Canyon and Otay) for picnicking, hiking and equestrian day use	6,335.00
CA-13781	City of San Diego	San Pasqual recreation area - hiking	2,027.00
Patents			
1230530	Fallbrook Municipal Water District	Water reservoir	40.00
04650233 & 1234912	San Diego County	Sycamore Canyon Park recreation area - equestrian and hiking day use	1,254.00
04700164	City of San Diego	Black Mountain Park - picnicking and hiking day use	200.00
1237730	City of San Diego	Black Mountain Park - Water reservoir	40.00
04-84-0051	Audubon Society	Recreation - bird watching	125.00
04-85-0167	Nature Conservancy	McGinty Mt. recreation area - hiking, botanical sight-seeing day use	603.00
04-85-0178	Kiwanis	Potrero Clubhouse	4.01
04-87-0004	City of Poway	Mt. Woodson Recreation area - hiking	1,876.00

Table K-1. Lands within the South Coast Planning Area Which are Leased or Patented under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (cont.)

Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Area

Lease or Patent No.	Holder	Management Objective	Acres
Leases			
CA-3765	Nature Conservancy	Dorland Reserve nature study and hiking area	80.00
CA-3904	University of California	Ecological research area	80.00
Patents			
1230734 & 1235486	San Bernardino County	Landfill and Yucaipa Regional Park equestrian and hiking area	560.00
1235426	University of California	Ecological research area	160.00
04690078	Riverside County	Kabian Park - equestrian and picnicking, day use	640.00
1236213	Riverside County	DeAnza OHV Park and Landfill	600.00
1234914	City of Hemet	Simpson Park - day use, picnicking, hiking and education	480.00
04-83-0037 & 04-83-0038	State of California	Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	2,640.00

Beauty Mountain Management Area

Leases			
CA-11773	San Diego State University	Ecological research area	1,274.00
Patents			
04-83-0038	State of California	Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	80.0

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

Patents			
04-83-0095	State of California	Hungry Valley State OHV Park	3,422.00
04-70-0191	Los Angeles County	Vasquez Rocks Park - picnicking and hiking day use	10.00

Appendix L

Biological Opinion

Background

Pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered species Act of 1973, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) initiated formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on September 13, 1991 to address potential impacts by the preferred alternative of the *South Coast Resource Management Plan* (RMP) on six Federally listed plant and animal species: the Slender-horned spineflower, Santa Ana River woolly-star, Stephens' kangaroo rat, the California condor, Least Bell's Vireo, and the Unarmored three-spine stickleback.

During the course of formal consultation, the USFWS and BLM developed means and measures incorporated into the South Coast RMP to avoid impacts to five species. On August 31, 1992, the USFWS prepared a biological opinion, which included terms and conditions to minimize incidental take of the Stephens' kangaroo rat, stating that "...the proposed project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Stephens' kangaroo rat."

In addition to initiating formal consultation with the USFWS for the six Federally listed plant and animal species, BLM initiated conference with the USFWS for the then proposed as endangered California Gnatcatcher. The California Gnatcatcher was listed as threatened on March 30, 1993. BLM subsequently reinitiated formal consultation with the USFWS for the California Gnatcatcher. The biological opinion dated November 22, 1993 concluded that "...the proposed project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the gnatcatcher given the terms and conditions required herein to minimize the take of that species."

Both biological opinions remain unchanged and are in full effect. Copies of the biological opinions are included in this appendix.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FIELD STATION
2730 Loker Avenue West
Carlsbad, California 92008

August 31, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento, California
FROM: *Acting* Field Supervisor *Richard Sembal*
SUBJECT: Biological Opinion on the Preferred Alternative of the South Coast Resource Management Plan (CA-066.25, 1-6-92-F-45)

This Biological Opinion responds to your request for formal consultation dated May 11, 1992 and received May 13, 1992, pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) for the subject project. The species addressed herein is the Stephen's kangaroo rat (Dipodomys stephensi), a Federally-listed endangered species.

The consideration and impending release of the subject plan initially prompted the Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) to initiate formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on September 13, 1991, for six listed species, the Stephens' kangaroo rat (SKR), the California condor (Gymnogyps californianus), slender-horned spineflower (Dodecahema leptoceras), least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus), unarmored three-spine stickleback (Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni), and Santa Ana River woolly-star (Eriastrum densifolium sanctorum). However, during the course of formal consultation, the Service and Bureau have developed means and measures to avoid impacts to five species that might have otherwise resulted from implementation of the programmatic South Coast Resource Management Plan (Plan).

Specifically with regard to the potential effects of oil and gas leasing on listed or proposed species, the Service agrees with the Bureau that the project-related, required use of Standard Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations (as presented in "Appendix D" attached to the Supplemental Biological Assessment dated April, 1992) precludes the need for the initiation of formal consultation for any or all listed species on a programmatic basis. The Service duly notes the Bureau's intentions (your letter of May 11, 1992) to 1) add a "standard set of stipulations as contained in the plan which would automatically be attached to any lease parcels having the potential to affect listed species" and 2) reinitiate formal consultation in all situations where the Application for Permit to Drill "may affect" listed species.

Although it is anticipated that specific actions that are identified in or authorized by the subject plan may necessitate future consultations for the six previously-mentioned listed species, the Service and Bureau have agreed that programmatic consultation for all but the SKR need not continue. Therefore, the California condor, slender-horned spineflower, least Bell's vireo, unarmored three-spined stickleback, and Santa Ana River woolly-star are not considered further herein.

At issue, then, are direct or indirect impacts to the SKR that may result from actions authorized by the proposed plan. This Biological Opinion was prepared using the following information: 1) South Coast Planning Area Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Bureau document dated May, 1991), 2) Biological Assessment for Federally Listed Species, South Coast Resource Management Plan (Bureau document dated August 5, 1991), 3) Supplemental Biological Assessment, South Coast Resource Management Plan, April 1992 4) Section 10(a) Permit to Allow Incidental Take of the Endangered Stephens' Kangaroo Rat In Riverside County, California (Service document and the EIR/EIS and Implementation Agreement, 1990), 5) Assessment of Population and Habitat Status of the Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) (O'Farrell and Uptain 1989) and 6) and other minor references contained in our files and the biological literature.

Biological Opinion

It is the opinion of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that the proposed project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Stephens' kangaroo rat. Critical habitat has not been designated for this species and, therefore no critical habitat would be modified.

Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed South Coast Resource Management Plan (Plan) provides for land use decisions, including the identification and subsequent management or preservation of special management areas in the Bureau's South Coast Planning Area. "This 6.3 million acre area includes 129,000 acres of public surface land and an additional 167,500 acres of federal mineral estate". Of the four alternatives evaluated, Alternative 3 - Sensitive Species, Open Space, and Recreation, is designated as the Preferred Alternative.

In general, the document establishes guidelines for the maximization of resource utilization and recreation and the conservation of sensitive and listed species. The Plan further identifies land acquisition needs and the availability of land for disposal. The disposal of lands is deemed necessary and prudent to maximize wildlife, recreation, and open space values and to facilitate the consolidation and subsequent management of Bureau holdings.

Twenty-one Bureau parcels were identified as containing SKR populations and/or appropriate habitat for the species. Although the plan calls for the disposal of 17 of these parcels, all such disposals are deemed to be "Stephens' kangaroo rat conditioned". That is, land exchanges or other property disposal transactions will not occur unless all Federal and State wildlife regulatory agencies (including the Bureau) agree that transaction-related compensation

measures will adequately compensate for impacts to the SKR.

In essence, the Bureau has proposed to cooperate with the Service, California Department of Fish and Game and other regulatory government entities and agencies in establishing viable populations in designated biological study areas or proposed "reserves". Said study areas were established pursuant to the existing section 10(a) permit issued to the County of Riverside and other participating government entities that allows for the incidental take of SKR outside of the designated study areas or "reserves". The supplemental plan further reveals that the Bureau proposes to exchange holdings outside of the designated reserves for lands within the Potrero Study Area and offers, if appropriate, parcels currently within existing study areas for inclusion in those potential reserves.

Altogether, "a total of 29 parcels (5,043 acres) are available for exchange only for the purposes of fulfilling, in part, the acquisition of 11,952 acres of private land within an expanded Potrero SKR Reserve Study Area..." (Supplemental Biological Assessment, page 461). "These 29 parcels include 15 parcels (3,402 acres) within other Stephens' kangaroo rat Reserve Study Areas and 14 parcels with documented SKR presence or potential habitat, which are located outside of the reserve study areas. It is expected that any of the 15 parcels within other SKR Reserve Study Areas, which are ultimately selected as reserves, will be exchanged to the Riverside County Habitat Management Agency or their agent to ensure that the SKR habitat values will be protected" (Supplemental Biological Assessment, page 461).

EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTION ON LISTED SPECIES

Species Account

STEPHENS' KANGAROO RAT

Primarily because of substantial, recent reductions in the habitat and range of the species and the inadequacy of existing regulatory regulations, the Service determined the SKR a heteromyid mammalian species, to be an endangered on September 30, 1988 (Federal Register 53 (190):38465-38469). The SKR is a full and distinct species of kangaroo rat endemic to the Perris and San Jacinto valleys of western Riverside County, south/central San Bernardino County and northern San Diego County.

The SKR is strictly nocturnal and fossorial. The species is found almost exclusively in open grasslands or in sparse shrublands with aerial cover of less than about 30% (Hogan 1981). These animals generally occur on level or gently rolling terrain and are generally not found in or on soils that are extremely hard or sandy (Lackey 1967; Bleich 1977). Although the species will occupy fallow agricultural fields and other disturbed areas, population densities of the species have been determined to be highest in areas that retain native grassland elements (Hogan 1981).

Historically, habitat suitable for SKR was probably dominated by native annual forbs. Open herbaceous plant communities undoubtedly occurred naturally in patches distributed throughout the Perris and San Jacinto valleys. The

relative status and distribution of appropriate habitat was almost certainly a function of the soil type, the fire regime, the influence of native grazing mammals, perennial plant communities and perhaps other factors. Therefore, appropriate habitats or habitat types apparently occurred in a patchy or mosaic distributions. The distribution and size of these patches of suitable habitat no doubt varied throughout the range of the species from year to year due to a variety of ecological variables.

The SKR feeds on both green vegetation and seeds. This species also collects food materials and stores them in their burrows. Moreover, spring coincides with this species reproductive peak. Additional information regarding the biology of this species and may be found in the references cited.

Analysis of Impacts

The Bureau land holdings in western Riverside County are significant in terms of their importance for the conservation and recovery of the SKR. The project-related action area includes much of the current range of the SKR and all of the SKR reserve study areas. Bureau holdings constitute significant portions of at least three of these SKR reserve study areas. SKR apparently are present or have recently been present on some 1,058 acres divided among 21 separate parcels.

Of these 21 parcels, however, 14 are located outside of reserve study areas and 11 of these were occupied by SKR during the last focused survey for this species. It is anticipated that these parcels "would be surrounded by housing developments within the next 15 years ... with the SKR populations becoming increasingly isolated". The Service has no cause to refute this analysis. In any event, the Service has already agreed to the mitigated, incidental take of SKR outside of the designated reserve study areas pursuant to the existing section 10(a) permit and the internal section 7 consultation prompted thereby.

Because the Bureau has proposed that all proposed land exchanges be "SKR-conditioned", that is mitigated, and that the specific intent of these exchanges would be to procure as much acreage as possible in the Potrero Reserve Study Area, impacts to the SKR would be minimized and benefits to the species would be maximized. In addition, because parcels containing SKR habitats would be consolidated, it is expected that the biological value of said habitats would increase. It is further expected that Bureau law enforcement personnel would be able to more effectively patrol these consolidated lands and thus discourage the unlawful "take" (e.g., harm, harass) of SKR and other protected species.

It is fully anticipated that the 15 Bureau parcels in other reserve study areas "would be acquired by another government agency, most likely the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency, or a group acting on behalf of the reserve system and incorporated into those reserve study areas that are selected as final SKR reserves". This expectation seems to be reasonable given the current responsibilities and objectives of, for instance, the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency and the expressed goals of the County's Multispecies Habitat Conservation Strategy. Accordingly, The Service

concludes that the proposed impacts described above will not jeopardize the continued existence of the Stephens' kangaroo rat.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative effects are those impacts of future State and private actions affecting endangered and threatened species that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area. Although several federal actions affecting SKR have been implemented and others are planned, these have been or will be subject to the consultation requirements established in section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the implementing regulations pertaining thereto.

Specifically, the action area of several proposed Federal Highway Administration, Department of Agriculture and Federal Home, and Corps of Engineers projects includes the current range of the SKR. It is anticipated, however, that these agencies will appropriately mitigate unavoidable impacts to the SKR. Formal or informal consultation with each of these agencies has already begun in this regard.

The large majority of activities anticipated to effect this species within the foreseeable future are local urban development projects with no federal involvement. These projects could result in significant cumulative effects to the species. However, section 9 of the Act prohibits the unlawful "take" [e.g., harm, harass] of the SKR. Therefore, the section 9 prohibition has prompted efforts by the County of Riverside (and some of the affected cities) to develop a long term Habitat Conservation Plan. As was indicated previously, these government entities currently possess an incidental take permit which only allows SKR to be taken outside of the reserves according to the terms and conditions in their current short-term Habitat Conservation Plan and the Implementing Agreement. With the exception of illegal take, no additional loss of occupied habitat is anticipated unless and until another permit is issued pursuant to section 10(a) of the Act. It should be noted further that the issuance of long-term section 10(a) permit to the County, or any other entity, would prompt the need for an internal section 7 consultation.

INCIDENTAL TAKE

Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act prohibits the take of listed species without special exemption. Taking is fully defined as harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing *essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and 7(0)(2) of the Act, taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with this Incidental Take statement. The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be undertaken by the agency or made a binding condition of any grant or permit, as appropriate.

Assuming that SKR will be taken on all exchanged or abandoned lands outside of designated SKR study areas or reserves, as many as 600 SKR may be taken on 296 acres (120 hectares) of occupied or potentially-occupied SKR habitat as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action (see O'Farrell and Uptain 1989). This take allocation assumes an average density of 5 animals per hectare.

If, during the course of the action, the amount or extent of the incidental take limit is reached, the Bureau shall immediately notify the Service in writing. If the incidental take limit is exceeded, the Bureau must cease the activity resulting in take and reinitiate consultation with the Service immediately to avoid further violation of section 9 of the Act. Operations must be stopped in the interim period between the initiation and completion of the new consultation if it is determined that the impact of the additional taking will cause an irreversible and adverse impact on the species, as required by 50 CFR 402.14(i).

REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES

The Service believes that the following Reasonable and Prudent Measures are necessary and appropriate to minimize incidental take.

- a. The Bureau shall minimize to the extent possible the incidental take of Stephens' kangaroo rats through conditions to land exchanges and contributions to the extent possible to the successful establishment and procurement of designated Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Reserves or Study Areas.
- b. The Bureau shall strengthen its information gathering base by obtaining assistance from State and Federal agencies and preventing the unnecessary take of Stephens' kangaroo rats on Bureau-owned or administered lands.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Act, the Bureau is responsible for compliance with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above.

1. The Bureau shall provide mitigation or assurances as described, implied, or suggested in the Plan, Biological Assessment, and Supplemental Biological Assessment to minimize incidental take.
2. The take of Stephens' kangaroo rats shall be minimized by avoiding the unmitigated disposition of all habitat within proposed Stephens' kangaroo rat preserves. The Bureau shall insure that "any of the 15 parcels within other SKR Reserve Study Areas, which are ultimately selected as reserves, will be exchanged to the Riverside County Habitat Management Agency or their agent to ensure that the SKR habitat values will be protected". These reserve study areas are specifically identified and characterized within Riverside County's current Short-Term Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan or the most recent Boundary Modification document pertaining thereto. The Service

and the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) will provide the Bureau necessary assistance in this regard.

3. Land exchanges or other property disposal transactions shall not occur unless the Service, California Department of Fish and Game and the Bureau agree that transaction-related compensation measures (e.g., exchanged land attributes) will adequately compensate for project-related impacts to the Stephens' kangaroo rat. To this end, the Bureau shall exchange holdings outside of the designated reserves for lands within the Potrero Study Area and cooperate with the Service, California Department of Fish and Game, the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency and other regulatory government entities and agencies in establishing viable populations in the Potrero study area or, by consensus, at some other proposed reserve or designated study area. The Bureau shall insure that a total of 29 parcels (5,043 acres) are available for exchange only for the purposes of fulfilling, in part, the acquisition of 11,952 acres of private land within an expanded Potrero SKR Reserve Study Area.

Disposition of Sick, Injured, or Dead Individuals

The Service's Carlsbad office must be notified within three working days should any listed species be found dead or injured in or adjacent to exchanged lands owned, exchanged, administered, or procured by the Bureau. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the carcass, cause of death or injury, and any other pertinent information. If necessary, the Service will provide a protocol for the handling of dead or injured, listed animals. In the event that Bureau suspects that a listed species has been taken in contravention of any federal state, or local law, all relevant information shall be reported to within 24 hours to either to Bureau law enforcement personnel or the Service Carlsbad Enhancement Office at 619-431-9440 and thence to the Service Division of Law Enforcement, Torrance, California at (310) 297-0062.

Conservation Recommendations

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. The term "conservation recommendations" has been defined as Service suggestions regarding discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat or regarding the development of information. The recommendations provided here relate only to the proposed action and do not necessarily represent complete fulfillment of the agency's 7(a)(1) responsibility for these species.

1. The Bureau and Service should analyze and consider the goals and progress of the County's Short Term Habitat Conservation to insure consistency with Biological Opinions issued in conjunction with Federal projects or projects that are Federally-permitted. This analysis should be extended to an analysis of the success of proposed avoidance and mitigation measures associated with the plan and other projects throughout the range of the Stephens' kangaroo rat.

2. The Service in consultation with the Bureau and other Federal agencies and working group or recovery team members, should continue to assess the efficacy of translocating Stephens' kangaroo rats to lands in reserve areas that have been acquired for the purpose of mitigating impacts to these animals. The Bureau, as a major landowner, could be instrumental in establishing such programs.
3. The Service and Bureau should require retention of lands in designated habitat conservation areas in perpetuity and insure that these areas are effectively managed to maximize management goals. Lands purchased and otherwise obtained should include either occupied Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat or provide essential corridors between occupied habitat and suitable habitat.

Conclusion

This concludes formal consultation on the Bureau of Land Management South Coast Resource Management Program. Pursuant to 50 CFR 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required if the action is significantly modified in a manner not discussed above, if new information becomes available on listed species or impacts to listed species, or if the incidental take limit is met or exceeded. We would appreciate notification of your final decision on this matter. Any questions or comments should be directed to me or Loren Hays of my staff at (619) 431-9440.

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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
Carlsbad Field Office
2730 Loker Avenue West
Carlsbad, California 92008

November 22, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Director, California, Bureau of Land Management

FROM: Acting Field Supervisor *Peter A. Hines*

SUBJECT: Reinitiation of Consultation on the Preferred Alternative of the South Coast Resource Management Plan (1-6-92-F-45R)

This biological opinion responds to your request for the reinitiation of formal consultation pursuant to the implementation regulations at 50 CFR 402.10 relative to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) for the subject project. The species addressed herein is the coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica; "gnatcatcher"), a species that was listed as threatened by the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on March 30, 1993. Your request was received by the Service on June 29, 1993.

The consideration and impending release of the subject plan initially prompted the Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) to initiate formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on September 13, 1991, for six listed species, the Stephens' kangaroo rat, the California condor (Gymnogyps californianus), slender-horned spineflower (Dodecahema leptoceras), least Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii pusillus), unarmored three-spine stickleback (Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni), and Santa Ana River wooly-star (Eriastrum densifolium sanctorum). However, during the course of formal consultation, the Service and Bureau have developed means and measures to avoid impacts to five species that might have otherwise resulted from implementation of the subject programmatic plan ("Plan"). The Stephens' kangaroo rat (Dipodomys stephensi), was the subject of a biological opinion rendered by the Service on August 26, 1992 (CA-066.25; 1-6-92-F-45) that specifically addressed possible, plan-related impacts to that species. That biological opinion remains unchanged and in full effect.

In addition to initiating formal consultation for project-related considerations that "may affect" listed species, the Bureau initiated Conference with the Service because of potential, project-related impacts to the gnatcatcher, which was proposed as endangered at the time of the conference request. The Service responded with a conference report (1-6-92-C-282) dated October 29, 1992. In that document, it was concluded that specific actions that are identified in or authorized by the subject plan may necessitate a future consultation or consultations for the gnatcatcher should that species become listed.

The Supplemental Biological Assessment dated April, 1992 reveals that the preferred project alternative "would have a negative impact on the California gnatcatcher" (page 464). At issue, then, are direct or indirect impacts to the gnatcatcher in the project "action area" (as defined at 50 CFR 402.02) that may be reasonably expected to occur as a result of the implementation of the subject plan. This revised Biological Opinion was prepared using the following information: 1) South Coast Planning Area Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Bureau document dated May, 1991), 2) Biological Assessment for Federally Listed Species, South Coast Resource Management Plan (Bureau document dated August 5, 1991), 3) Supplemental Biological Assessment ("SBA"), South Coast Resource Management Plan, April, 1992 4) Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Proposed Rule to List the Coastal California as Endangered, L.R. Salata, September 17, 1991 (Federal Register 50 ([180]: 47053-47060), 5) Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Determination of Threatened Status for the Coastal California Gnatcatcher; Final Rule; L.R. Salata, March 30, 1993 (Federal Register 58 ([59]: 16742-16757), 6) The Status of the Coastal California Gnatcatcher, unpublished status report, L. R. Salata, 1991, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and 7) and other minor references contained in our files and the biological literature.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

It is the opinion of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that the proposed project is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the gnatcatcher given the terms and conditions required herein to minimize the take of that species. Critical habitat has not been proposed for the gnatcatcher; therefore, critical habitat would not be modified.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed South Coast Resource Management Plan (Plan) provides for land use decisions, including the identification and subsequent management or preservation of special management areas in the Bureau's South Coast Planning Area. "This 6.3 million acre area includes 129,000 acres of public surface land and an additional 167,500 acres of federal mineral estate" (Biological assessment, page 1). Of the four alternatives evaluated, Alternative 3 (Sensitive Species, Open Space, and Recreation) has been designated as the Preferred Alternative.

In general, the document establishes guidelines for the maximization of resource utilization and recreation and the conservation of select sensitive and listed species. The Plan further identifies land acquisition needs and the availability of land for disposal. The disposal of lands is deemed necessary and prudent to maximize wildlife, recreation, and open space values and to facilitate the consolidation (and subsequent management) of Bureau holdings.

Thirty-six Bureau parcels were identified as containing a total of 5,084 acres of suitable habitat for the gnatcatcher (SBA, page 464). Of this total, 1,975 acres of suitable habitat would be retained, 487 acres on 4 parcels would be exchanged or sold and 75 acres on three parcels would be used to affect

exchanges that consolidate Bureau lands. "The remaining 2,547 acres, including 4 parcels with California gnatcatcher records, would be exchanged for land within the proposed Potrero Reserve" (SBA, page 464) to benefit the Federally-listed Stephens' kangaroo rat.

Impacts resulting from mineral extractions are expected to further directly or indirectly impact as many as 150 acres. No other potential impacts are reported or expected.

EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTION ON LISTED SPECIES

Species Account

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Primarily because of substantial, recent reductions in the habitat and range of the species and the inadequacy of existing regulatory regulations, the Service has proposed endangered status for the gnatcatcher (Federal Register 56 (180): 47053-47060). The coastal California gnatcatcher is a recognized subspecies of the California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica [Brewster]) and is endemic to coastal southern California and northwestern Baja California, Mexico (American Ornithologists' Union 1983, 1989: 535; Atwood 1980, 1988, 1990).

The gnatcatcher, a small, gray songbird, is an obligate resident of coastal sage scrub dominated plant communities from Los Angeles County generally south along the coast to the United States/Mexico border (see, for instance, Grinnell and Miller 1944; Garrett and Dunn 1981). The appropriate habitat or habitat type, however, apparently occurs in patchy or mosaic distributions. The distribution and size of these patches of suitable habitat varies throughout the range of the species from year to year due to the expressed effects of a variety of variables.

Typical coastal sage scrub habitat constituents are relatively low-growing, drought-deciduous, and succulent plant species. Representative plant taxa in this plant community include coastal sagebrush (Artemesia californica), several species of sage (Salvia spp.), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), California encelia (Encelia californica), various species of cactus and cholla (Opuntia spp.), and several species of Haplopappus (Munz 1974; Kirkpatrick and Hutchinson 1980). Of the 11 subassociations of coastal sage scrub identified by Kirkpatrick and Hutchinson (1977), the gnatcatcher apparently routinely occupies only three of these.

The gnatcatcher is primarily insectivorous and defends territories ranging in size from approximately 2 to 40 acres in size (Atwood 1990; John Konecny, personal communication). Atwood's comprehensive studies and status review (1990) further reveal that the breeding season of the species extends from February through July and apparently peaks in April. Juveniles associate with their parents for several weeks or even months after fledging.

Although considered locally common fewer than fifty years ago (Grinnell and Miller 1944), Atwood (1990) has concluded that current United States

population is approximately 2000 pairs. Although the documented decline of the gnatcatcher undoubtedly is the result of numerous factors, including nest depredation and brood parasitism by the essentially non-native brown-headed cowbird (Molothrus ater), habitat destruction, fragmentation, or modification must be principal reasons for the gnatcatcher's current, precarious status. It has been estimated that as much 90% of coastal sage scrub vegetation has been lost as a result of development and land conversion (see Westman 1981a, 1981b; Barbour and Major 1977), leaving coastal sage scrub as one of the most depleted habitat types in the United States (Kirkpatrick and Hutchinson 1977; Axelrod 1978; Klopatek et al. 1979; Westman 1987; O'Leary 1990).

For references that contain thorough accounts of the gnatcatcher and its coastal sage scrub habitat, please see the section entitled "References and Literature Cited" at the conclusion of this document.

Analysis of Impacts

The Bureau land holdings in western Riverside County are significant in terms of their importance for the conservation and recovery standpoint of the gnatcatcher. The project-related action area as defined in the implementing regulations pursuant to section 7 of the Act includes much of the current range of the gnatcatcher. And, in fact, Bureau lands may contain as much as 9% of the gnatcatcher habitat extant in the United States (SBA, page 464).

Bureau lands also contain significant acreages of occupied Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat and proposed exchanges will be instrumental in developing the Potrero Reserve Study Area (SBA, page 463; United States Fish and Wildlife, 1992). In fact, The Bureau, in consultation with the Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, and Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency, has proposed that all land exchanges resulting from the implementation of the Plan be "SKR-conditioned" [mitigated] and that the specific intent of these conditioned exchanges would be to procure as much acreage as possible in the Potrero Reserve.

Now that the gnatcatcher is listed, however, that species, the Stephens' kangaroo rat, least Bell's vireo, and other listed species currently present on Bureau lands all are afforded protection pursuant to section 7 of the Act and the implementing regulations pertaining thereto (50 CFR 402).

Accordingly, specific project-related impacts to each listed species resulting from sales, exchanges, or changes in management practices will need to be considered during informal or formal consultations pursuant to 50 CFR 402. Given our present knowledge of the status and distribution of the affected species and existing statutory parameters and considerations, however, it is fully anticipated that measures and means are available to avoid a jeopardy finding for any or all of the listed species that "may be affected".

For instance, the Service has already agreed to the incidental "take" (e.g., harm, harass, kill) of the endangered Stephens' kangaroo rat outside of the designated reserve study areas pursuant to an existing section 10a permit held by the Joint Powers Authority in the County of Riverside and the internal section 7 consultation prompted by the issuance of said permit. It is expected that the incidental take of gnatcatchers would similarly be permitted

pursuant to sections 10(a) or 4(d) of the Act outside of study or reserve areas that currently exist or those that would be created pursuant to gnatcatcher or multispecies conservation plans developed by state or local government entities. The State of California Resources Agency Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP) and Riverside County's Multispecies Habitat Conservation Strategy are two examples of such plans. Accordingly, it is anticipated that some, perhaps most, of the exchanged parcels containing gnatcatchers or gnatcatcher habitat would be outside of designated reserve areas necessary for the survival and recovery of the species. In addition, it remains true that the recipient of exchanged lands that contain gnatcatchers or other listed species would not be exempt from the requirements of section 9 of the Act.

Although disposal of some parcels containing gnatcatcher habitat obviously may result in indirect or direct impacts to the species, the consolidation of parcels will undoubtedly be beneficial in some respects. For instance, it is fully expected and anticipated that Bureau law enforcement personnel would be able to more effectively patrol these consolidated lands and thus discourage the unlawful take of gnatcatchers, Stephens' kangaroo rats, and other protected species.

Accordingly, The Service concludes that the proposed impacts described above will not jeopardize the continued existence of the gnatcatcher.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative effects are those impacts of future State and private actions affecting endangered and threatened species that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area. Although several federal actions affecting gnatcatchers have been implemented and others are planned, these have been or will be subject to the consultation requirements established in section 7 of the Act and the implementing regulations pertaining thereto.

Specifically, the action areas of several ongoing or proposed Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Navy, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Agriculture, Federal Home, Corps of Engineers, and Fish and Wildlife Service projects include the current range of the gnatcatcher. Pursuant to the requirements of section 7 of the Act and 50 CFR 402, formal or informal consultation pertaining to said projects has already begun with each of these agencies. In every known instance, minor changes in said projects have been (or will be) necessary to minimize the incidental take of the gnatcatcher. At the extreme, a select few projects may result in the issuance of jeopardy biological opinions and subsequent selection of reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed projects. In any case, it is anticipated that all Federal agencies will appropriately avoid or adequately compensate for unavoidable impacts to the gnatcatcher.

The large majority of activities anticipated to effect this species within the foreseeable future are local urban development projects with no federal involvement. These projects could result in significant cumulative effects to the species. However, section 9 of the Act protects the gnatcatcher from unlawful "take" [e.g., harm, harass]. Therefore, anticipated individual and

cumulative impacts to the gnatcatcher resulting from private projects could result in changes to said projects or, at the extreme, result in the denial of section 10(a) permit requests.

Accordingly, given: 1) the aforementioned prohibition against unauthorized take, 2) the requirements of sections 7 and 10 of the Act and the implementation regulations pertaining thereto, and 3) the fact that the Act requires that the Bureau (as a Federal agency) to protect listed species on Bureau owned-lands, the Service concludes that the implementation of the subject plan will not result in impacts that cumulatively jeopardize the continued existence of the gnatcatcher.

INCIDENTAL TAKE

Prior to the listing of the gnatcatcher, the sale or exchange of all Bureau parcels containing gnatcatcher habitat could have resulted, at the extreme, in the loss of as much as 3,109 acres of potential or occupied habitat (see the SBA, page 464). Assuming that this represents 5% of the entire amount of remaining habitat (SBA, page 464), approximately 2000 gnatcatchers remain in the United States, approximately 100 gnatcatchers could have been impacted by the proposed project.

Now that the gnatcatcher is listed as a threatened species and specifically protected from unauthorized take, however, section 9 of the Endangered Species Act prohibits the take of the gnatcatcher species without special exemption or permit. Taking is fully defined as harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Under the terms of sections 7(b)(4) and 7(O)(2) of the Act, taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with this Incidental Take statement.

The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be undertaken by the agency and the project applicant, and made a binding condition of any grant or permit, as appropriate. This incidental take authorization is null and void if the above project description changes in a material way, if any mitigation measure is not fully carried out or executed, or if any term or condition or mitigation measure as defined below is not met by the Bureau or its designated agent or successor.

It is currently unknown when (or if) various parcels will be exchanged and what precise effects said exchanges will have on gnatcatchers. However, because the Bureau law enforcement presence and protective management strategies will eventually cease on all exchanged parcels, the Service assumes that as many as 10 gnatcatchers may be "taken" (specifically "harassed") as a result of the implementation of the subject plan.

If, during the course of the action, the amount or extent of the incidental take limit is reached, the Bureau shall immediately notify the Service in writing. If the incidental take limit is exceeded, the Bureau must cease the activity resulting in take and the Federal Action agency re-initiate consultation with the Service immediately to avoid further violation of section 9 of the Act. Operations must be stopped in the interim period between the initiation and completion of the new consultation if it is determined that the impact of the additional taking will cause an irreversible and adverse impact on the species, as required by 50 CFR 402.14(i). The Bureau shall provide an explanation of the causes of the taking.

REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES

The Service believes that the following Reasonable and Prudent Measures are necessary and appropriate to conserve the species and, if the gnatcatcher is listed, to minimize incidental take.

- a. The Bureau shall minimize to the extent possible the incidental take of gnatcatchers and contribute to the extent possible to the successful establishment and procurement of designated gnatcatcher Reserves or Study Areas.
- b. The Bureau shall strengthen its information gathering base by obtaining assistance from State and Federal agencies and preventing the unauthorized or unnecessary take of gnatcatchers on Bureau-owned or administered lands.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Act, the Bureau is responsible for compliance with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above.

1. The Bureau shall provide mitigation or assurances as described, implied, or suggested in the Plan, Biological Assessment, and Supplemental Biological Assessment to conserve the species or minimize incidental take.
2. The Bureau shall cooperate with the Service, California Department of Fish and Game, the Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency and other regulatory government entities or conservation agencies in establishing viable gnatcatcher conservation areas in existing habitat reserves or, by consensus, at some other proposed reserve or designated study area.
3. Once said proposed reserves or designated study areas have been established, the Bureau shall initiate formal consultation with the Service when and if any parcel proposed for exchange occurs in whole or in part within said reserves or study areas. Biological Opinions resulting from such required consultations will likely insist that any parcels within proposed or established reserves be exchanged to the Riverside County Habitat Management Agency or other, similar land management agency to ensure that gnatcatcher habitat values will be protected to the extent possible given the Bureau's previous commitment to procure land in designated Stephens' kangaroo rat

reserves (see Supplemental Biological Assessment, page 461). In addition, the Bureau shall not exchange or dispose of parcels outside of designated gnatcatcher conservation or study areas unless the Service, the Bureau, and, if appropriate, the California Department of Fish and Game unanimously agree that transaction-related compensation measures (e.g., exchanged land attributes, conservation easements, notification of existing resources and constraints) will adequately compensate for, or minimize to the extent possible, transaction-related, potential impacts to the gnatcatcher.

4. Prior to the establishment of said reserves or study areas, the proposed exchange or disposal of any and all Bureau parcels containing gnatcatchers or coastal sage scrub habitat shall prompt formal consultation with the Service.

5. The Bureau shall formally inform the recipients of exchanged or disposal parcels of the presence of gnatcatchers and coastal sage scrub habitats on said parcels and inform the recipients of the prohibitions against the take of listed species.

6. The incidental take statement above shall not enable or permit the take of the gnatcatcher or other listed species on private property.

Disposition of Sick, Injured, or Dead Individuals

The Service's Carlsbad Field Office must be notified within three working days should any listed species be found dead or injured in or adjacent to lands owned, exchanged, administered, or procured by the Bureau. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the carcass, cause of death or injury, and any other pertinent information. If necessary, the Service will provide a protocol for the handling of dead or injured, listed animals. In the event that Bureau suspects that a listed species has been taken in contravention of any federal state, or local law, all relevant information shall be reported within 24 hours to either Bureau law enforcement personnel or the Service Carlsbad Field Office at 619-431-9440 and thence to the Service Division of Law Enforcement, Torrance, California at (310) 297-0062.

Conservation Recommendations

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. "Conservation recommendations" have been defined by the Service to include discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat or regarding the development of information. Please be advised that the recommendations provided here relate only to the proposed action and do not necessarily represent complete fulfillment of an agency's 7(a)(1) responsibility for these species.

1. Until such time that gnatcatcher "reserves" or "study areas" are established, the Service recommends that the Bureau first pursue sales or exchanges that: 1) result in the loss of limited coastal sage scrub habitat values, 2) involve sold or exchanged parcels that are surrounded

by, or in close proximity to, developed lands, or 3) involve guarantees that the new owners of transferred or sold lands will fully mitigate any and all planned land use activities that would impact gnatcatchers or gnatcatcher habitat.

2. The Bureau and Service should analyze and consider the goals and progress of the County's multispecies planning efforts to insure consistency with Biological Opinions issued in conjunction with Federal projects or projects that are Federally-permitted. This analysis should be extended to a consideration of the success of proposed avoidance or mitigation measures associated with this project and other projects throughout the range of the Stephens' kangaroo rat, the gnatcatcher, and all other species within the proposed project area.
3. The Service in consultation with the Bureau and other Federal agencies and working group or recovery team members, should continue to assess the efficacy of creating or rehabilitating coastal sage scrub habitats in areas that have been acquired or identified for the purpose of mitigating impacts to the gnatcatcher or conserving the species. The Bureau, as a major landowner, could be instrumental in establishing such programs.
4. The Service and Bureau should require retention of lands in designated habitat conservation areas in perpetuity and insure that these areas are effectively managed to maximize management goals. Lands purchased and otherwise obtained should, when at all possible, include the habitat of listed species or provide essential corridors between occupied habitat and suitable habitat. Such lands should be managed to the extent necessary to preserve and maximize existing wildlife values.
5. The Bureau could sponsor or fund an effort in the project area to prevent or reduce the effects of brood parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) on the gnatcatcher. It is expected that the liquidation of some or all parcels or other Bureau-permitted activities on public lands have resulted or will eventually result in land uses that create cowbird habitat or otherwise favor that species to the detriment of the gnatcatcher and many other listed or sensitive bird species.

Conclusion

This concludes consultation on the Bureau of Land Management South Coast Resource Management Program. We would appreciate notification of your final decision on this matter. Please direct any questions or comments to me or Loren Hays of my staff at (619) 431-9440.

cc: BLM (Palm Springs Office: Attn: Ms. Robin Knehr)
BLM (Riverside Office)

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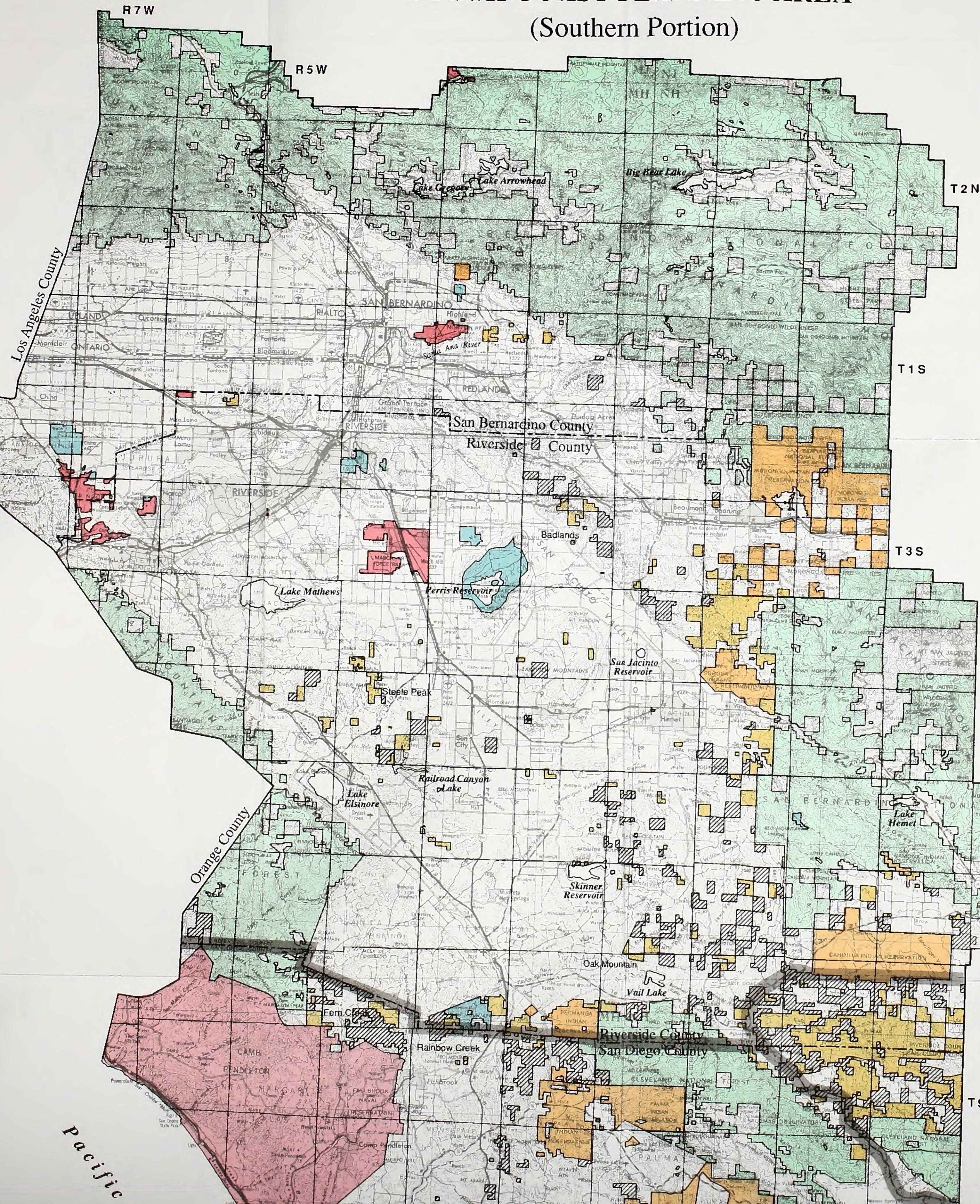
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SOUTH COAST PLANNING AREA

(Southern Portion)



**LAND OWNERSHIP
MAP 1A**

Location Map



South Coast Planning Area

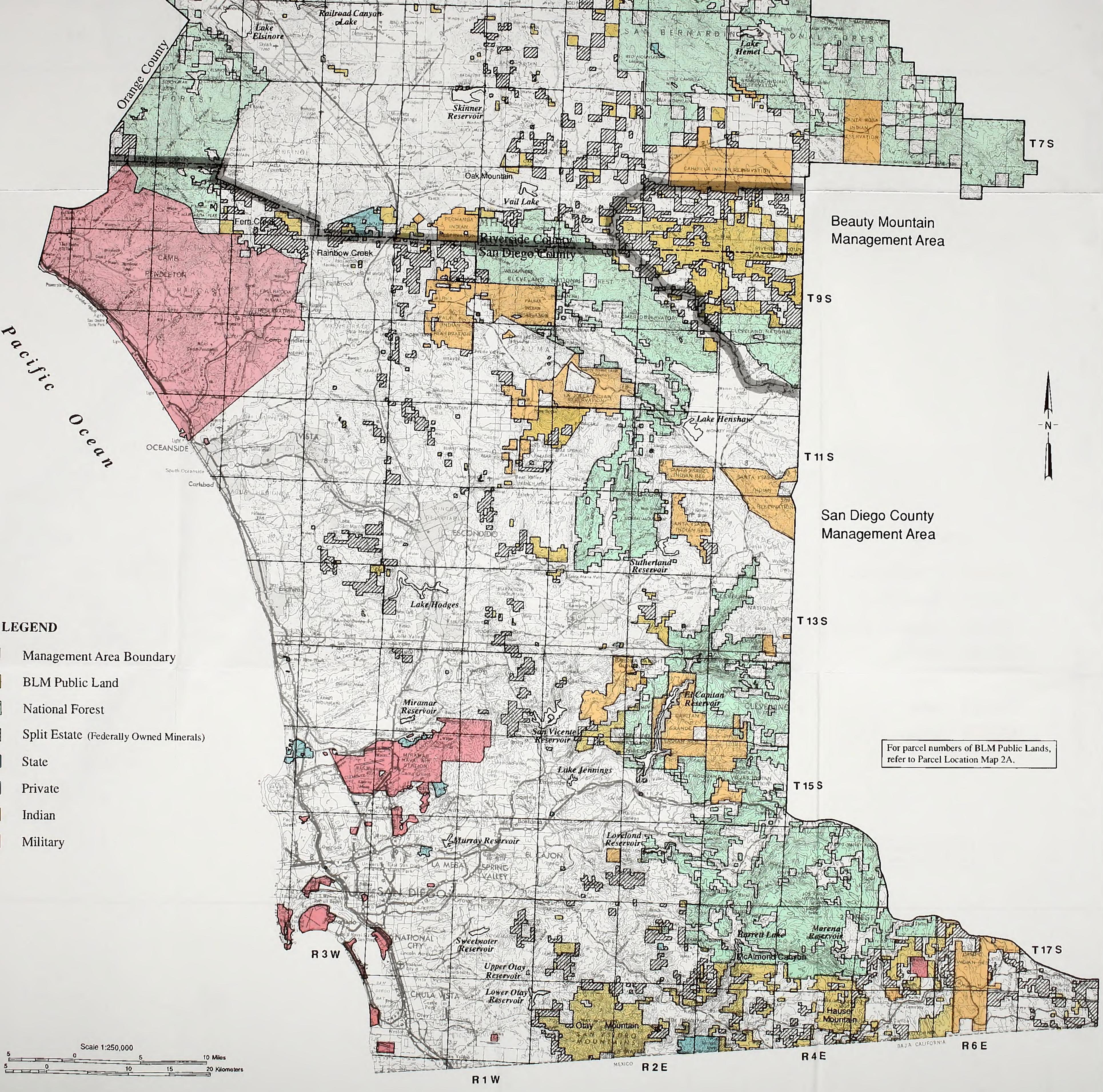
San Diego County, Beauty Mountain and
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Areas

Riverside-San Bernardino County
Management Area

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Beauty Mountain
Management Area

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SOUTH COAST PLANNING AREA

(Northern Portion)

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area



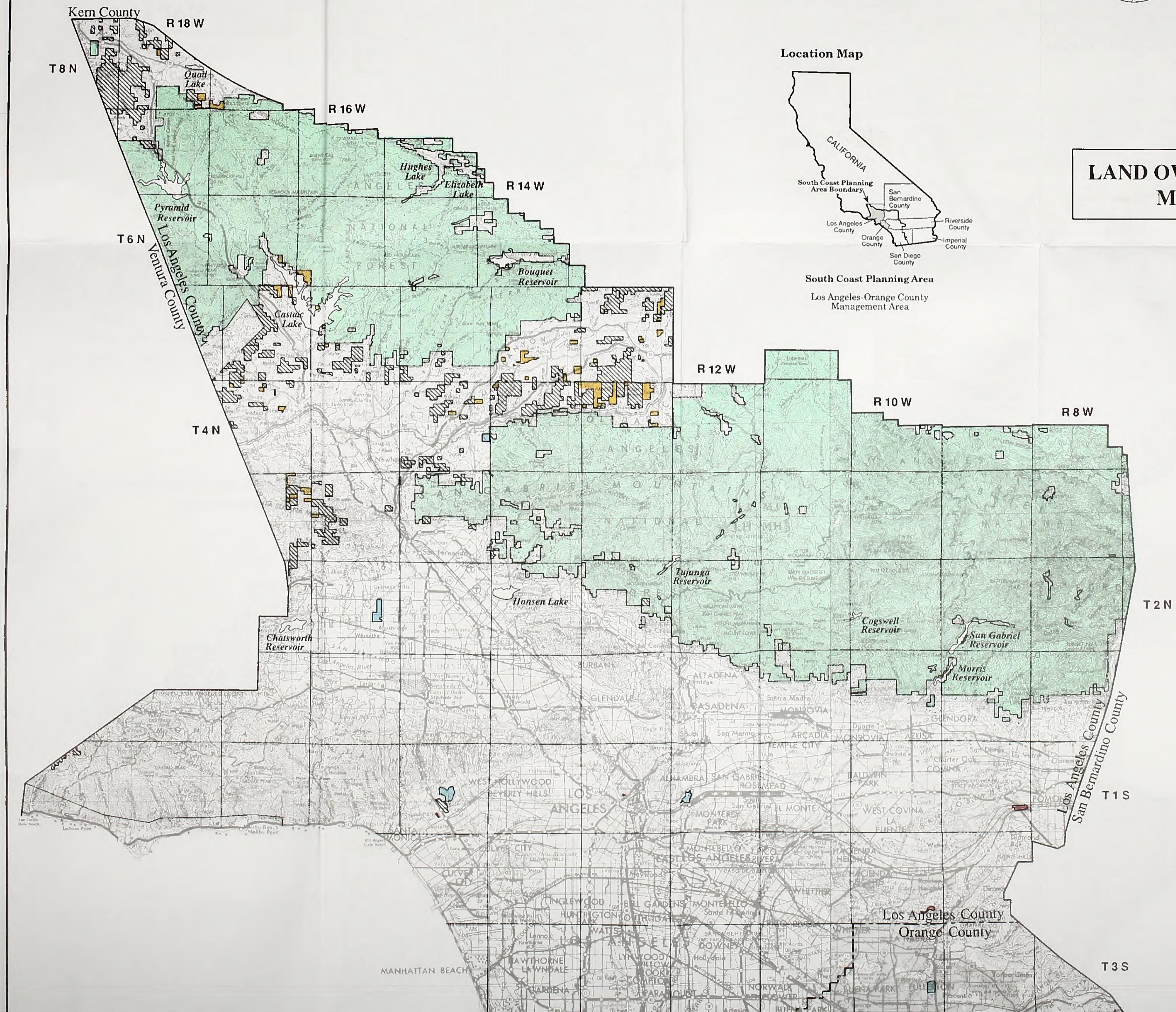
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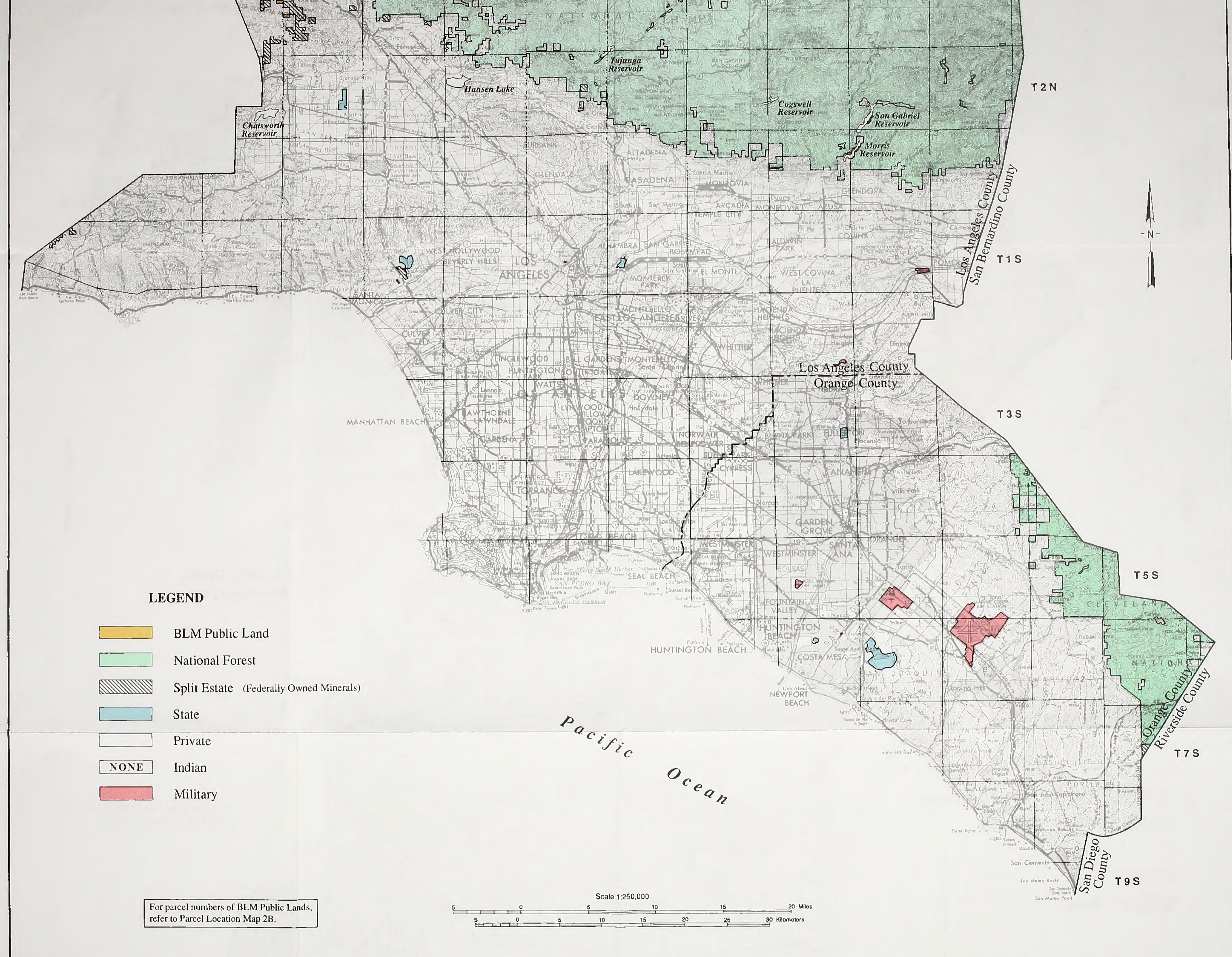


LAND OWNERSHIP MAP 1B

South Coast Planning Area

Los Angeles-Orange County
Management Area





SOUTH COAST PLANNING AREA

(Southern Portion)



PARCEL LOCATIONS BLM Public Lands MAP 2A

Location Map



South Coast Planning Area

San Diego County, Beauty Mountain and
Riverside-San Bernardino County Management Areas

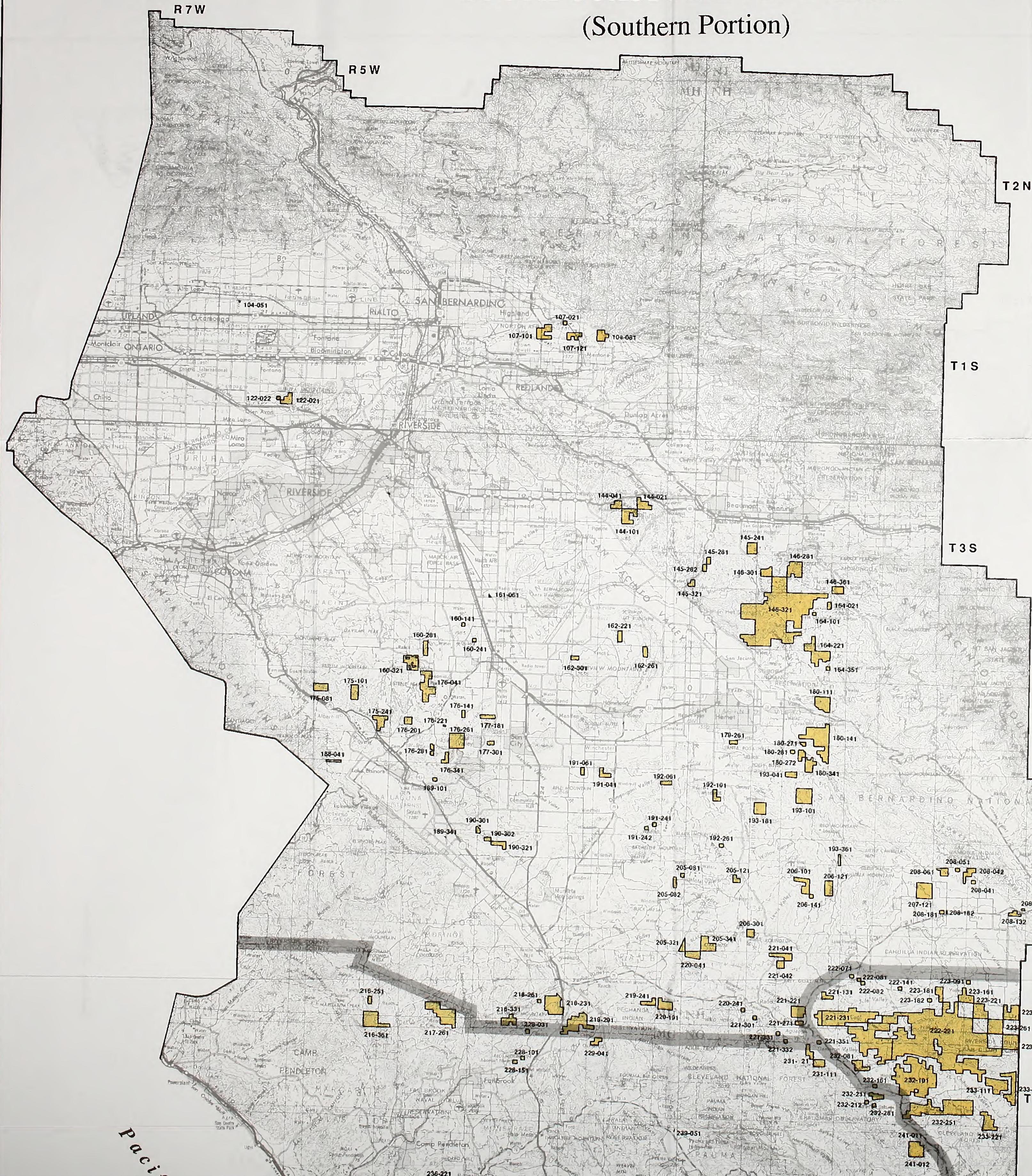
Riverside-San Bernardino County
Management Area

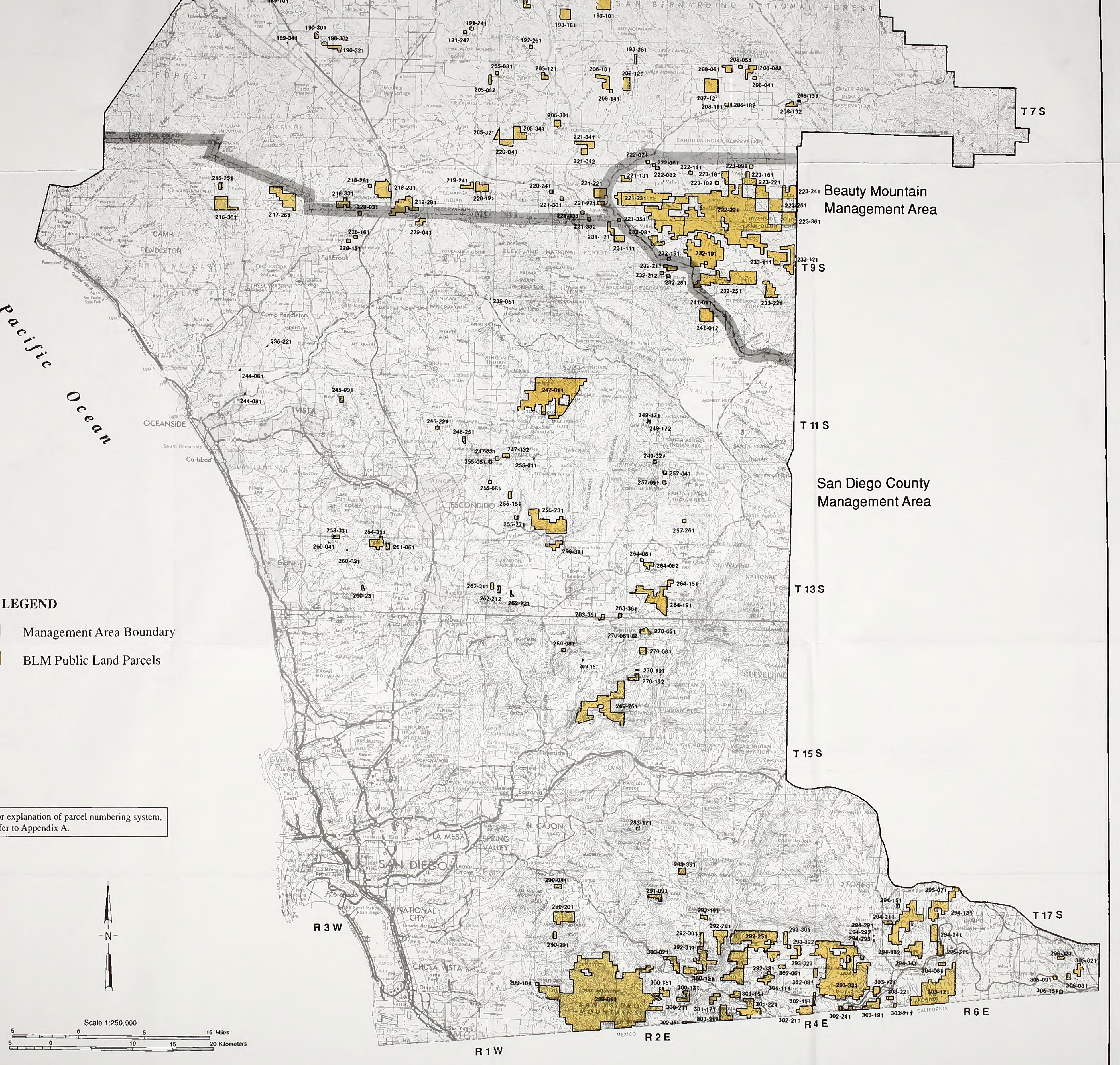
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Beauty Mountain
Management Area

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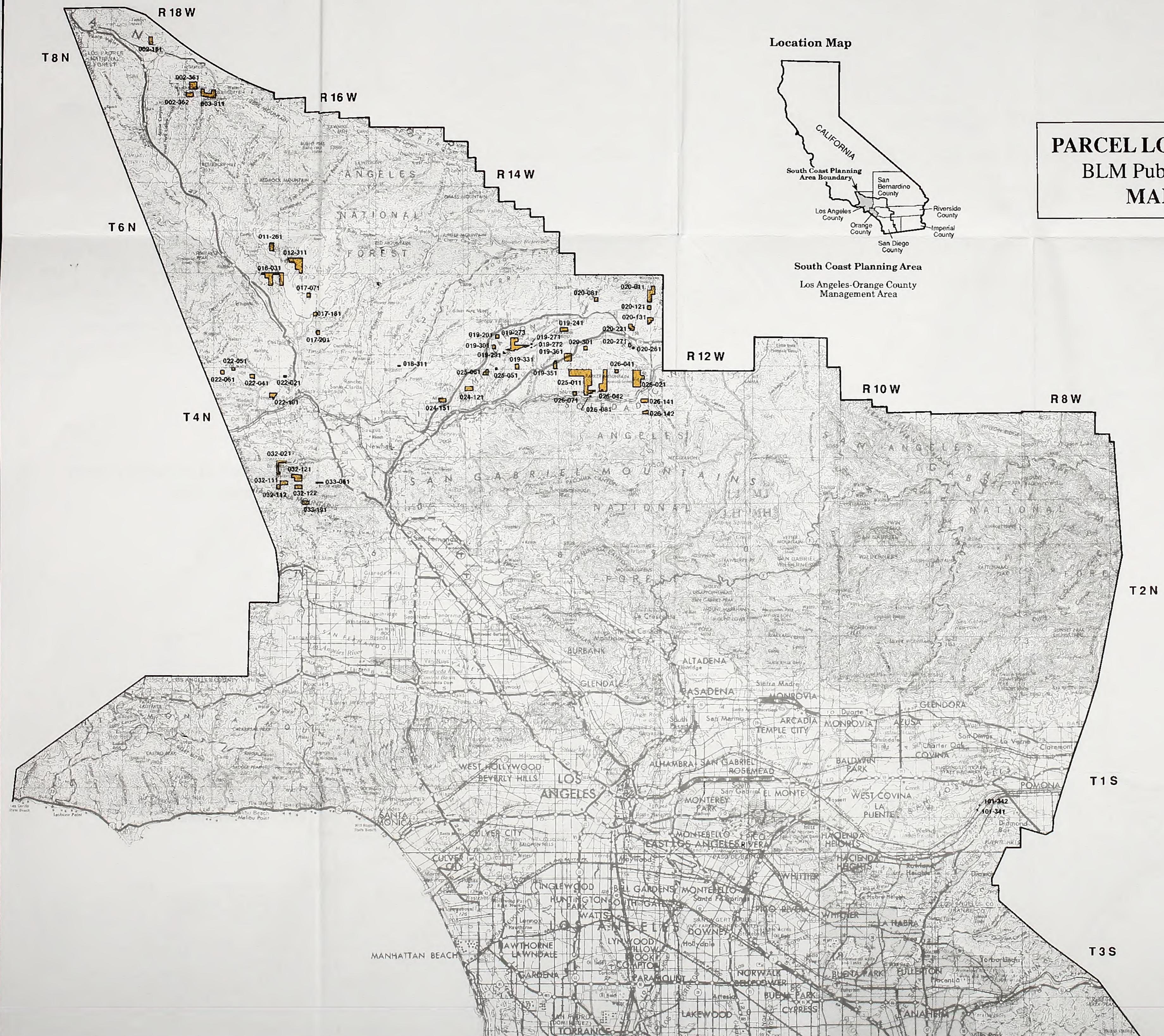




SOUTH COAST PLANNING AREA (Northern Portion)



Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area



PARCEL LOCATIONS

BLM Public Lands

MAP 2B

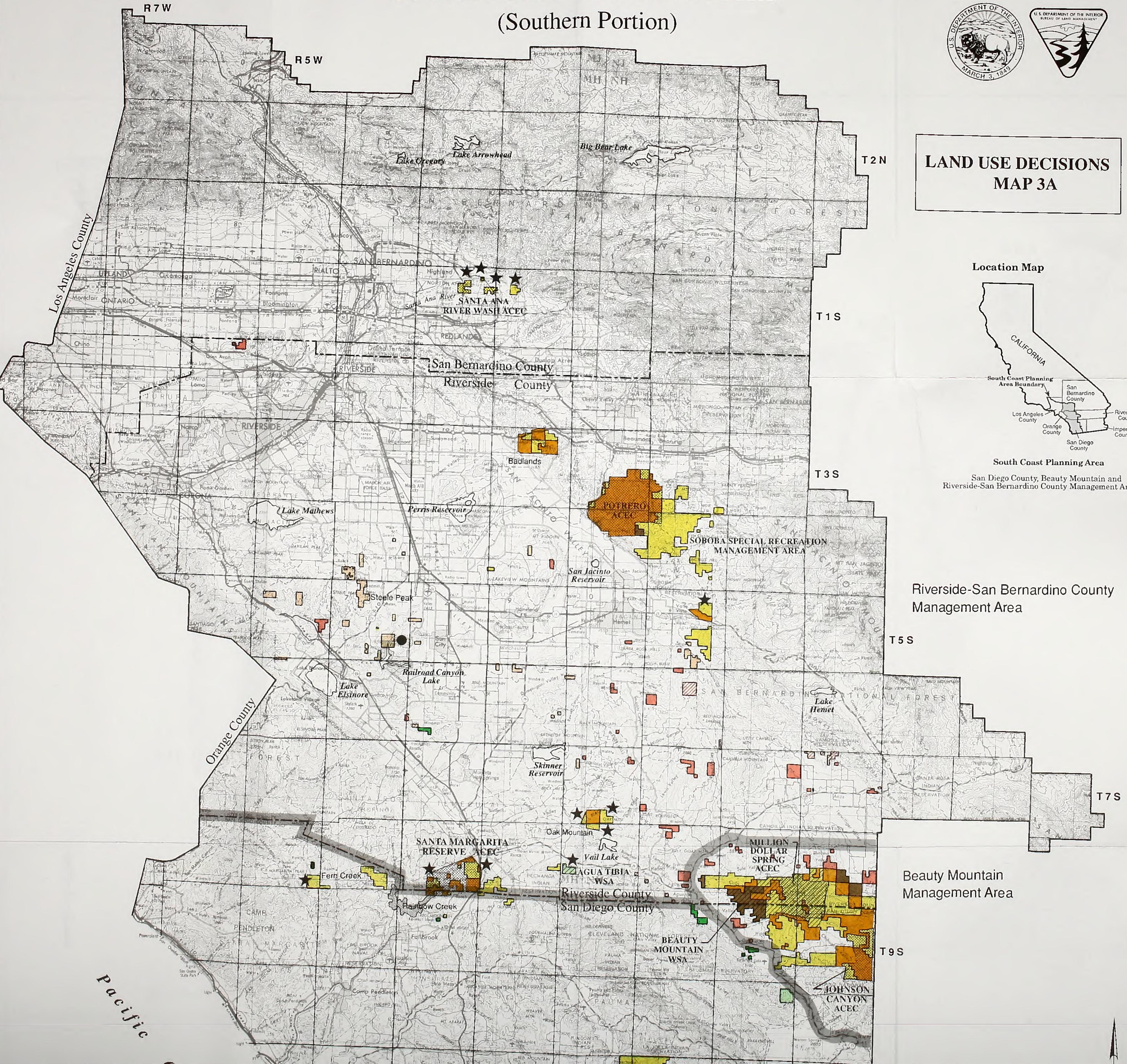


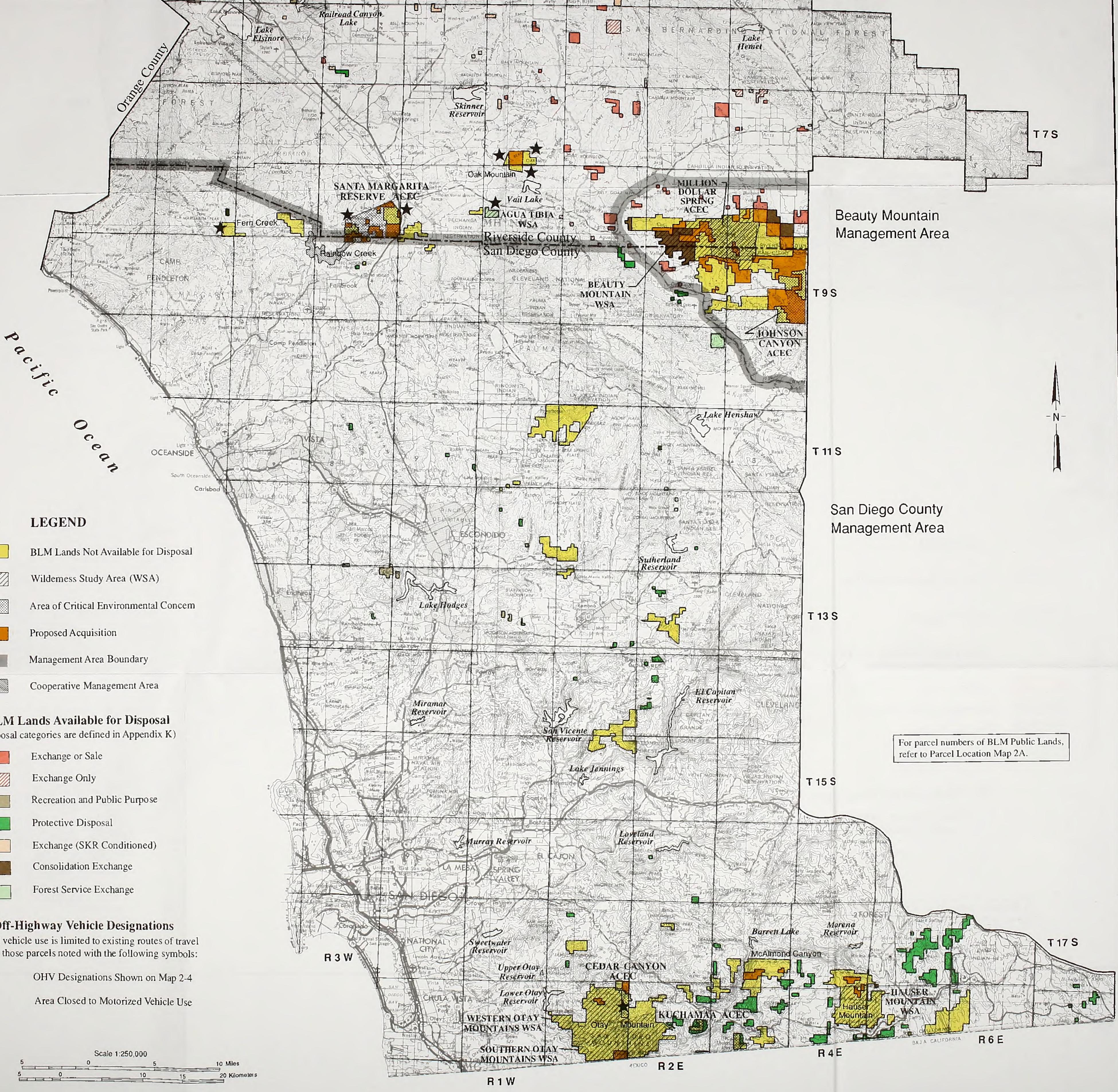
For explanation of parcel numbering system,
refer to Appendix A.

Scale 1:250,000
 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers

SOUTH COAST PLANNING AREA

(Southern Portion)





SOUTH COAST PLANNING AREA

(Northern Portion)

Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area

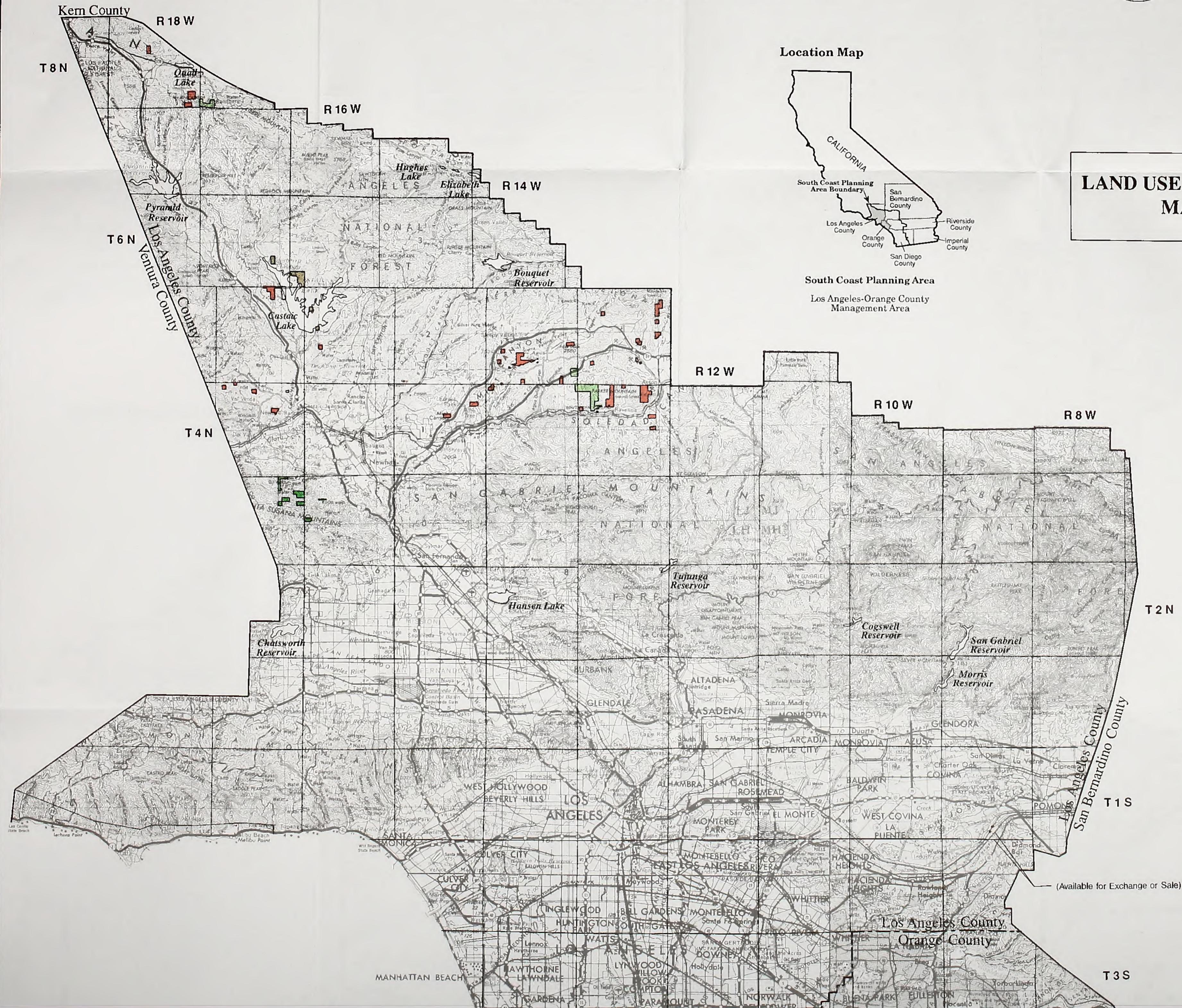


Location Map



LAND USE DECISIONS MAP 3B

South Coast Planning Area
Los Angeles-Orange County Management Area





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